

Honduras Wants U.S. Pact and More Aid in Return for Bases

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The Honduran government has requested a security pact with the United States and a doubling of economic aid in return for its key role in the U.S. military deployment in Central America.

These are the main demands in a pair of documents that Honduras wants to serve as the basis for negotiations with the United States to redefine a relationship that over the last three years has become crucial to the Reagan administration's military policy toward Nicaragua, according to officials involved in the exchanges.

The documents reflect a feeling among leading Honduran Army officers that this close cooperation has left the country exposed politically and militarily without sufficient guarantees from the United States in case of a conflict, Honduran sources said. The attitude has spread since younger officers threw out General Gustavo Alvarez Martínez as armed forces commander on March 31 and replaced him with General Walter López Reyes.

President Roberto Suazo Córdova's government asked the United States in July to name a special commission to conduct the negotiations, turning down a suggestion that the U.S. ambassador, John D. Negroponte, handle the talks in Tegucigalpa, Honduran sources reported. Since then, the Hondurans have named their own commission, headed by General López and Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios.

The Honduran commission has sought a meeting for the end of November with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the U.S. national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, in Washington, underlining the importance Honduras assigns to the negotiations. Knowledgeable sources said the meetings so far have not been confirmed by the United States and no U.S. commission has been named.

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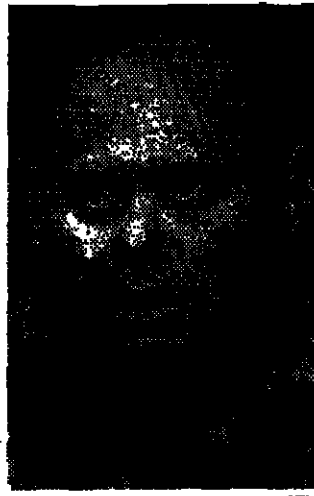
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Walter López Reyes



Gustavo Alvarez Martínez

Granting such an agreement to Honduras would mark a major departure for the United States in Latin America. By singling out Honduras, U.S. officials say, a pact would devalue security commitments to other Latin American countries.

These security relations have been governed by the 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocity Assistance, known as the Rio Pact, which commits the United States to come to the defense of other signatories under specified conditions.

Honduras considers the arrangement inadequate given the risks to the country in allowing the United States to hold maneuvers here and in harboring U.S.-backed anti-Sandinista guerrillas, according to a Honduran source.

The United States has upgraded a Honduran airfield at Palmerola into a base for U.S. reconnaissance flights in Central America and has built a regional radar surveillance station at Cerro La Mole, near Tegucigalpa. About 1,000 U.S. soldiers are in Honduras.

"All this puts Honduras in a very dangerous situation," the Honduran source said. "We are very aware

the Rio Pact did not work during our conflict with El Salvador (in 1969) and it also fell by the wayside during the Falkland Islands war, between Britain and Argentina in 1982.

The request for sharp increases in U.S. economic aid flows from a feeling in the armed forces that the best way to avoid internal subversion in the long run is to guarantee a decent living for the 3.2 million Hondurans, he added. For the next few years, this cannot be done without more U.S. aid, he said.

As a result, the government has requested in its talking papers a total of \$1.3 billion in economic aid over the next four years, according to a source familiar with the documents. This would mean an average of \$325 million a year.

Martínez Is Charged

The Honduran government has charged General Martínez with "illegal enrichment" and asked the United States to extradite him. The Associated Press quoted Attorney General Edgardo Paz Barrios as saying in Tegucigalpa. General Martínez has been living in Miami.

WORLD BRIEFS

Zimbabwean Senator Is Assassinated

HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI) — Anti-government rebels have killed Senator Mwenembo Ndlovu, the most senior victim of a nine-month assassination campaign against key supporters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the government said Friday.

Home Affairs Minister Simba Muboko said that Mr. Ndlovu, 50, was gunned down Friday by three rebels at his home in Beitbridge on the country's border with South Africa. He said the murder triggered "general rioting in the Beitbridge area and a number of people have either been killed or injured."

Official casualty figures have not been given but hospital sources in Beitbridge said more than 180 people had been admitted for treatment. The town was reported quiet late Friday with a strong police presence there and in the surrounding black townships.

India Probes Gandhi Death for Plot

NEW DELHI (AP) — A team of high-ranking police and intelligence officers opened an investigation Friday into a possible conspiracy behind the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The probe had been delayed by purges of high-level security and intelligence officers following the Oct. 31 killing of Mrs. Gandhi by two members of her security guard who were reported to be Sikhs. The investigation is headed by S. Anand Ram, director of the Central Intelligence Security Force.

Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv Gandhi, who succeeded her as prime minister, also ordered an investigation into accusations that prominent members of his ruling Congress (I) Party instigated attacks on Sikhs in New Delhi following the assassination. Mr. Gandhi flew to Allahabad, 350 miles (564 kilometers) southeast of New Delhi on Friday to deposit an urn containing some of his mother's ashes in the family's ancestral home.

Riot Begins Over One Miner in U.K.

LONDON (UPI) — Rioting erupted Friday in Cortonwood, a coal mining village in northern England, when about 5,000 pickets tried to keep one miner from going to work at the pit where Britain's coal dispute was touched off eight months ago. Policemen on horseback were called in to break up the violence after pickets fired air rifles, threw ball bearings and hurled bricks and stones into police lines.

A spokesman for the National Coal Board said the board would continue to employ the miner at Cortonwood rather than transfer him to another mine. He returned to work Thursday. An announcement by the coal board of plans to close Cortonwood started the coal strike in March. The coal board said that 201 miners gave up the strike Friday, bringing to nearly 2,200 the number of strikers who returned to work this week in defiance of the National Union of Mineworkers. The board said the week's back-to-work figures were the best since the strike began and reported 54,000 of Britain's 175,000 miners working and 56 of the country's 175 mines producing coal.

Shuttle Launches Canadian Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — The astronauts on the space shuttle Discovery, gaining on two errant satellites in a 17,000-mph (27,600 kmh) race through space, launched a Canadian relay station Friday to make room for the rescue of the first spacecraft Monday.

A communications satellite leased by the navy will be deployed from the shuttle Saturday to clear the way for the retrieval Wednesday of the second of the two satellites stranded in the wrong orbit by rocket failure nine months ago. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is counting \$26 million for launching the two new satellites and \$5.5 million for trying to salvage the two misdirected ones.

Because both of the wayward satellites are in orbits about 25 miles higher than the shuttle, Discovery is moving slightly faster, like a runner on an inside track. The gap of more than 9,000 miles between Discovery and the nearest satellite is being closed at a rate of about 240 miles every hour.

Heavy Fighting in Salvadoran Town

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — Airborne troops drove leftist guerrillas out of Suchitoto, an important town north of San Salvador, in an 11-hour battle Friday, a military source reported.

The source, who has been reliable in the past, said that government forces had recovered the town after some of the heaviest fighting in four months. A Defense Ministry communiqué issued earlier in the day said three national policemen had been killed and eight soldiers, including two helicopter pilots, had been wounded. Helicopters ferried wounded to the military hospital in San Salvador during the day and a hospital official said all the beds were filled.

Three guerrilla battalions of about 300 men each pushed into the town 27 miles (43 kilometers) north of San Salvador at 3 A.M. Friday, rebel and military sources said. The rebels quickly knocked out national police and civil guard posts on the periphery and fought their way into the center of town, the sources said.

Ex-General Arrested in Indonesia Riot

JAKARTA (AP) — H.R. Dharsono, a retired general and former secretary-general of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, has been arrested in connection with the rioting that took place last September, a family spokesman said Friday.

Mr. Dharsono, who was reportedly arrested at his home Thursday, was a member of a dissident organization called the Group of 50. The government of General Suharto has questioned more than a dozen members of the group in connection with the riot.

The riot, which claimed 18 lives, was triggered by the arrest of four Muslim youths on charges of assaulting a security officer. About 1,500 people swept through a northern Jakarta suburb, setting fire to buildings and cars.

S. Africa Arrests More Black Activists

JOHANNESBURG (Combined Dispatches) — Security police detained two black activists Friday, bringing to at least nine those arrested in a crackdown against leaders of a general strike held earlier in the week by black workers, union officials said.

Chris Dlamini, the president of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, was held early Friday at his factory in Springs while police carried out a second raid on the organization's offices in Germiston. Both towns are east of Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the United Democratic Front, a multiracial anti-apartheid organization, said Lord McCame, chairman of the Vaal Civic Association, was also arrested. Police reported scattered clashes with rioters in several black townships east and west of Johannesburg and said the death toll this week rose from 24 to 25 with the death of a black woman wounded in rioting Tuesday.

For the Record

The Soviet grandmaster, Garry Kasparov, on Friday took the last of his three time outs allowed during the first 24 games of the world chess championship match in Moscow against the champion, Anatoli Karpov, Tass said. The 234 game of the match was postponed until Monday. Mr. Kasparov trails Mr. Karpov 4-0 in the match. The first player to win six games takes the title. Eighteen games ended in draws, which do not count. (UPI)

The Tunis manager of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, Ernest Vasiliev, 50, was found hanged in a cupboard in his office Thursday, Tunisian authorities said Friday. It had been alleged in Tunis that he had been involved in fraudulent financial operations. (AP)

Seven Polish miners were killed and 15 injured in an underground tremor at a coal mine in the southern industrial city of Bytom, the Polish radio reported Friday. (AP)

Clashes Split Beirut Sectors

(Continued from Page 1) Shells also crashed into several residential areas in both sectors.

The battles broke out shortly after the first round of military-level negotiations opened Thursday between Lebanon and Israel on withdrawing Israeli troops from southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese Army kept some key roads between East and West Beirut closed, saying they would wait for a lasting cease-fire before reopening the vital crossing points.

Israel May Act on Own

Israel said Friday that it might act on its own if troop withdrawal talks with Lebanon drag on without results. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

A Foreign Ministry official who spoke on condition of anonymity said that Israel would not put a time limit on the talks, which began Thursday at the headquarters of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Naqurah, Lebanon.

But, he added, if Israel realizes the talks "will lead nowhere, we will have to take unilateral steps."

A unilateral Israeli withdrawal likely would involve a pullback from the western sector of the current Israeli-controlled zone of southern Lebanon, leaving Israeli forces facing Syrian troops in the east.

Horrors of War Brought to America

Foreign Children Tell of Growing Up Amid Destruction

By William R. Greer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Twenty-six young people from abroad whose families have been wrenched apart by war arrived in New York City this week to begin telling America's children of life growing up in the shadow of destruction.

Their hope, they say, is that, by telling their stories to Americans they meet in visits to several cities over 12 days, they may diminish the threat of war.

The children, who are from Lebanon, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Israel, South Africa, Uganda and Vietnam, among other countries, have been staying since Tuesday at a monastery in Newton, New Jersey.

Their visit to the United States, called the Children of War Tour, was organized by the Religious Task Force, an interfaith religious group. The task force, which was created in 1978, is made up of representatives from 60 religious denominations.

"It seems almost unbelievable that I could forgive and forget about what happened to my people," said Am Chorn, 18, a refugee from Cambodia who now lives in New Hampshire with foster parents. He is an adviser to the young people on the tour, who are 14 to 17

years old. "Children have an ability to forgive and forget."

"We are less sure that we are absolutely right," he said. "Adults who are sure they are absolutely right, they make war over their absolute rightness."

"Now, look at us, look at us," he added. "We represent the places in the world where men are killing each other and yet we are living together."

On Saturday, the young people will split into six groups and fly to various regions of the United States — beginning in Boston, Kansas City, Miami, Denver, Houston and Los Angeles — to tell their stories in schools, churches, synagogues and meeting halls.

They met at the United Nations on Thursday with an undersecretary general, Robert Mueller, and at the General Theological Seminary, with Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, an outspoken opponent of apartheid who won the Nobel Peace Prize this year.

Maryn Perez, a 16-year-old refugee from Guatemala, said that when he was 14 he and his friends wrote a letter to "officials" in Guatemala City asking for a better education, more schools and better teachers.

A few days later, he said, he was

kidnapped while waiting for a bus outside the National Stadium in the Guatemalan capital. He recalled 15 days of beatings, of kicks, of cigarettes searing his skin and of electric shocks that followed.

"They say, 'Tell me the names of the other students,'" he said, "but I didn't want to because they kill them."

"One day they take me into bathroom and ask me, 'What you want to do when you grow up?'" he said. "I said I want to be a doctor. They bring my friend into the bathroom and shot him in the head and they say, 'You want to be a doctor? Take care of him.' He died."

Maryn eventually was freed by his kidnappers. He and his family fled the country, he said, crossing into Mexico and, eventually, reaching Los Angeles. There he is a high school student.

"Americans don't know what's happening in my country," he said. "They think it's in peace now, but it isn't."

Seng Ty, 16, said he fled Cambodia alone four years ago after his parents died of starvation, his brother was executed and the Khmer Rouge regime separated him from his sister.

He left Cambodia, he said, be-



Bishop Desmond Tutu with Annette Stevens, one of 26 youths on the Children of War Tour.

cause "I don't have anybody to take care of me."

"I want to go to school," he said, "but I couldn't because I had to go out to get food. People have to find food like snakes and insects and leaves to eat. Some people die by eating poison stuff."

Seng said he was apprehensive about telling people in the Middle West — in Des Moines and Milwaukee and Minneapolis — about

life in Cambodia and the Vietnamese invasion. But, he said, he would get "warmed up."

"I want to tell my experience during wartime," he said. "I want to tell them my life in the future and my life in the past. I want them to think about the war going on in my country. I want to make peace in my country. I want to make a better world. I'm very tired to be fighting."

Nicaragua Mobilizing

(Continued from Page 1)

officials made no attempt to obstruct reporters watching the Soviet freighter, the Bakuriana, being unloaded. The boxes and crates they observed coming off the ship did not appear to be large enough to contain parts of aircraft.

The New York Times, reporting from Managua on Thursday, quoted a senior Nicaraguan official as saying that a Soviet ship that docked at the port was carrying one or two helicopters for Nicaragua's army. He repeated denials that the vessel's aircraft were either on the vessel or aboard any other ship heading toward Nicaragua.

"We are not receiving planes of any type," he said. "The one or two helicopters from that ship can hardly be considered strategic weapons that threaten the security of the United States or its allies. They are to defend ourselves against a war of aggression."

U.S. officials in Washington acknowledged Friday that U.S. intelligence had been unable to confirm that the ship was carrying MIGs, as President Ronald Reagan asserted this week. Officials told Reuters that they believed the Soviet ship had delivered Soviet surface-to-air missiles, SAM-3s and SAM-8s, to Managua.

Others told The Associated Press that the Soviet vessel might contain Czech-built planes with ground-attack capabilities, less advanced than new MIGs.

(AP, WP, NYT, Reuters, UPI)

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AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PARIS, 23 Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James R. Leo, O.S.A., Pastor. Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 noon, 7 p.m. Sunday Masses: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 noon, 7 p.m. Tel.: 720.17.92.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris. Pastor: St. Sylvestre. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Sommerville. Tel.: 507.67.02.

PARIS SYNAGOGUE: EMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, English speaking, all denominations. Bible study: 9:45, worship: 10:45. 56 Rue Bone-Roisin. Tel.: 749.15.29.

ROME: St. Paul's Within-the-Walls, Via Negrelli 58, 00184 Rome, Italy. Sunday worship: 8:30-10:30 a.m. Tel.: 463.339.

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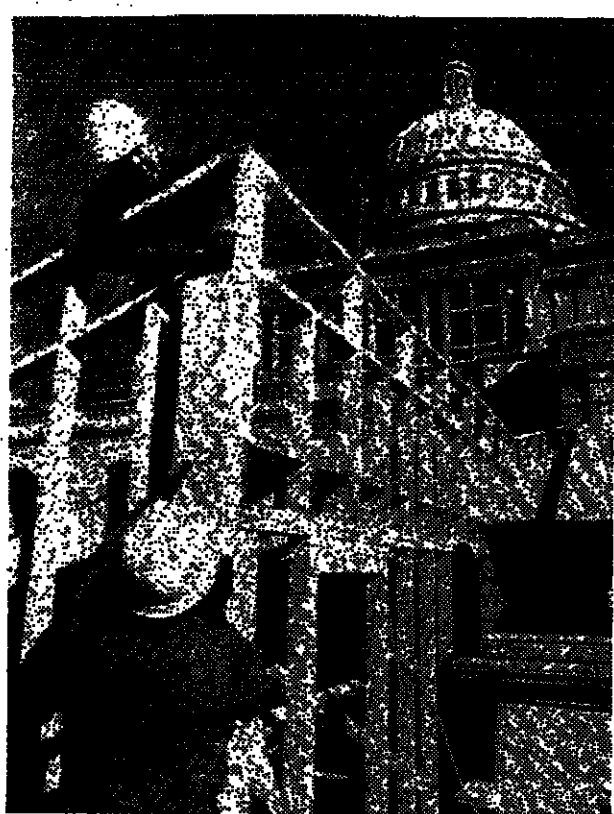
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AMERICAN TOPICS



BIG BUILDUP — Stands go up in front of the Capitol for President Ronald Reagan's inauguration on Jan. 21.

Tehran Victims Are Hostages to Memory

Five years ago this month, armed militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The final 52 hostages were not released until 444 days later. They have long since scattered. Some got married, some had babies, some found jobs. But the memories remain vivid.

William Gallegos, 26, who was a Marine guard at the embassy and currently is job-hunting in his hometown of Pueblo, Colorado, says, "It's like yesterday to me. I don't think I'll ever get away."

Barry Rosen, 39, the press attaché at the embassy in 1979, is a special assistant to the president of Brooklyn College, where he also teaches Middle Eastern affairs courses. "Iran, to a large degree, is never very far away from me," he says.

The hostages today are a group in name only. "It's not like some shared organization," said Colonel Leland J. Holland, who was the embassy's chief of security and now commands an army procurement center at Warren, Virginia. "We run into each other occasionally but there is no common thread."

Plowing Goes Under As No-Till Grows

Thousands of American farmers have abandoned tilling, the laborious process of turning over the soil to loosen it and to bury harvest residue and weeds before planting. Such traditional plowing leaves the topsoil uncovered so that there is nothing to catch or slow rain water. The runoff forms gullies and takes a lot of the newly loosened soil with it.

Instead of plowing the harvest residue under, no-till farmers simply plant beneath it in the spring. No-till greatly reduces erosion and it cuts fuel and equipment costs. But because the residue is a breeding ground for insects, the process requires more pesticides.

No-till works best on well-drained, sloping soil — just the kind that is most vulnerable to erosion — and retains a lot of water. Such retained water and the untended residue slow the springtime warming of the soil, retarding germination and lowering crop yields.

No-till farming was practiced on 3.7 percent of the acreage cultivated in the United States last year. Some analysts predict

that this will jump to 10 percent by the year 2000. It is the most radical and fastest-growing method of conservation tillage.

Atlantic City Casino Hires Big Operator

Dr. Donald Scheurer is Atlantic City's first full-time casino doctor, dividing his time between Bally's and the Atlantic City Hotel. He treats all the usual ailments and some casino-related ones as well. Fainting, dizziness, or "blackout" attacks, for example, are common. Other examples:

People struck by flying dice and roulette balls. People who cut themselves by punching pennies at slot machines. Rashes suffered by dealers from endless brushes with the felt table tops. Cystitis, or "black bladder," from hours of uninterrupted gambling. "Slot-machine elbow," the gamblers' equivalent of tennis elbow.

Is Dr. Scheurer, 53, a gambling man himself? Not at all. "It's addictive," he says. "I don't want to end up in Gamblers Anonymous."

Short Takes

Americans are using an average 21 percent less energy per capita now than they did before the Arab oil embargo a decade ago, the U.S. Energy Information Administration says in its annual report on conservation. It says that 1983 model cars average about 83 percent better fuel efficiency than the 1973 models.

The 1984 New Orleans World's Fair, with 25 countries represented, ends Sunday. Five days before closing, fair officials filed for protection from hundreds of creditors under federal bankruptcy laws. Losses are estimated at more than \$100 million. The consensus on what went wrong: overspending on construction, promotion that came too late and the city's distance from other popular centers.

Parent-Teacher Associations have gained 200,000 new members this year, the largest increase since 1959. Total membership is now more than 5.6 million. Many parents and educators ascribe the jump to the 1983 report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education, which decried a "rising tide of mediocrity" in American schools.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Reagan Will Try to Set Bipartisan Compromise On 'Tax Simplification'

By George Skelton

Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.

In January, President Ronald Reagan will move an ambitious "tax simplification" plan — probably a modified "flat tax" eliminating many popular deductions — and immediately try to negotiate a bipartisan compromise with Congress, according to administration officials.

One White House official, who spoke Thursday on the condition he not be identified, outlined these basic criteria for the plan, to be developed next month.

• It must be easily understood by the average citizen, so the president can more easily sell his proposal to the nation.

• It must be "perceived to be fair" to the taxpayers.

• It must reduce income tax rates so that the overall effect to the Treasury, even if deductions are eliminated, will be "revenue-neutral."

• It must attract immediate, substantial congressional support.

When a reporter expressed skepticism about whether the president really wanted to eliminate "all tax shelters," a senior administration official replied emphatically: "Well, get ready."

During his re-election campaign, however, Mr. Reagan ruled out eliminating the interest deduction on home mortgages.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the president is seeking the simplified tax "because there is a strong feeling on the part of the people out there, and it really is strong, that somehow we're off the track. You can't even pay the taxes you owe the federal government without going through two or three days of filling out forms and getting tax accountants and lawyers involved. It's just too damn complicated."

He said that "tax simplification" and deeper cuts in government programs would be Mr. Reagan's top domestic priorities during the first year of his second term, superseding other proposals he espoused during his campaign such as school prayer, private school tuition tax credits, a line-item veto for appropriation bills and "enterprise zone" tax breaks for businesses investing in blighted urban areas.

On spending cuts, "we're going to look across the board everywhere, except in defense and Social Security," the official said.

As examples, he listed possible cutbacks in agriculture programs, reimbursements for providers of health services under Medicare and Medicaid, veterans' programs and military and civilian pensions.

The White House expects a bruising battle over the proposed spending cuts. "We're getting into programs for the middle class

here," an official said. "People don't hate farmers, veterans and Medicare recipients, and the civil service lobby is highly organized."

But the administration plans to seek an early compromise on tax simplification, negotiating as it did to achieve a bipartisan solution to the Social Security funding crisis last year. "If we somehow could get a coordinated effort going on a bipartisan basis, then possibly we could [pass it]," an official said.

Thereas P. O'Neill, a Democrat of Massachusetts who is speaker of the House, voted warmly earlier this week for a tax compromise with Mr. Reagan, in which a bipartisan agreement was made for a tax increase but Mr. Reagan then campaigned against the Congress on the tax issue.

"If there's going to be a tax bill," Mr. O'Neill said, "it's going to be a tax bill of Ronald Reagan's."

The Treasury Department is to recommend a plan to the White House next month. Mr. Reagan's advisers then will develop it.

A senior administration official said that he hopes that Mr. Reagan's ultimate plan, if it entails a modified flat tax, can be merged with two other major pending proposals into a compromise readily acceptable to Congress.

One of the plans is co-authored by two Democrats, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, and the other by two Republicans, Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York and Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin.

Both would broaden the tax base by eliminating deductions and reduce tax rates to provide a system that is simpler and, they say, fairer.

Mr. Reagan will unveil his plan either in his inaugural address, his State of the Union address or his budget message in January, the official said.

Without an early congressional compromise, he said, "it's going to be hard to get this through Congress because the special-interest groups are going to lobby like hell against removing all the deductions. We're going to have to do the time quickly."

The chances of getting tax simplification through next year are rated slim by a number of key legislators, including Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, a Republican who is in the running for majority leader.

Seeking compromise with Democrats early in a congressional session rather than later would be unusual for a president newly installed with a historic re-election margin. Politicians noted that the Republicans did not win control of the House in Tuesday's election and that Republican control in the Senate was eroded, apparently requiring moves for moderation.



PARISIAN IN CANADA — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, left, and Premier René Lévesque of Quebec at his side, addressed a crowd after his arrival Friday in Quebec. Thursday he met with Prime Minister Mulroney in Ottawa, where he said that if the United States did not reduce its budget deficit and interest rates "all countries, including Canada and Europe, will suffer."

Ottawa to Cut Spending, Review Welfare System

By Kenneth Freed

Los Angeles Times Service

TORONTO

Canada's new Progressive Conservative government has outlined a long-term austerity program that promises deep cuts in government spending and a review of the country's extensive social welfare programs.

Speaking on behalf of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Finance Minister Michael Wilson told the House of Commons in Ottawa on Thursday that government spending will be reduced by 3.5 billion Canadian dollars (\$2.67 billion) during the fiscal year beginning April 1.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wilson said, Canada's federal budget deficit will still climb to 34.52 billion Canadian dollars this year and to 34.92 billion the year after.

The program marks a determined effort to change the ideological approach followed by the Liberal Party, which ruled Canada for much of the last quarter century. The Liberals increased government intervention in business and installed extensive welfare programs.

"We must ensure that government itself, through its taxation, expenditure and regulatory programs, does not impede the change and adjustment necessary to improve productivity and increase our international competitiveness," Mr. Wilson said in the speech.

The cuts will range from the symbolic — for example, Mr. Mulroney's annual salary of 45,000 dollars will be cut by 7,000 dollars — to the substantial, including elimination of some major government operations and heavy cuts in remaining programs.

Mr. Wilson also announced that the government will immediately end its subsidy of oil prices, meaning that Canadians will begin paying world price levels for oil, an increase of 9 percent.

In other moves, he said, 211.6 million dollars worth of capital projects will be canceled and the federal civil service will be frozen at its current size.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. will lose 64.9 million dollars of its 687.5-million-dollar budget. Furthermore, an agricultural export promotion agency created earlier this year by the Liberals is being eliminated, as is the 1986 census.

Despite Progressive Conservative campaign promises to increase defense spending, Mr. Wilson said that military and related programs will be given less money. More savings will be made by closing several facilities abroad.

He said that changes in federal programs for children and the elderly to ensure that the poor receive a greater proportion of the available money are being studied.

Mr. Wilson pledged that no one will lose any existing benefits. Still, his program indicates that there will be less money available for several welfare programs, including unemployment benefits.

He also promised to increase spending by 910 million dollars for job creation in hope of reducing Canada's 11.8 percent unemployment rate.

Mr. Wilson said Canada must set out on "a new direction" in economic policy if it is to regain its momentum. Otherwise, he warned, Canadians face a dire future.

4 Latin America Nations Accept U.S.-Promoted Contadora Pact Revision

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON

Prodded by the United States, four of five Central American nations have agreed on a draft regional peace treaty that would include international inspection teams to guarantee compliance.

The fifth country, Nicaragua, accepted an earlier draft that does not include the inspection teams. Nicaragua did not attend the Oct. 19 meeting in Honduras where terms of the earlier pact were drawn up.

Written by officials from El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras, the newest draft of the so-called Contadora plan, reflects Reagan administration concerns raised in September, when it appeared that all five nations, including Nicaragua, might sign the earlier version of the pact.

The administration had given a blanket endorsement to the peace process, launched 19 months ago by Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia on the island of Contadora, off Panama. But it had never expected Nicaragua to sign a regional treaty. When Nicaragua announced its acceptance, the State Department began raising questions about security guarantees and scheduling of troop withdrawals.

Honduras then summoned all nations of the region to discuss modifications. Nicaragua refused the invitation, asserting that the meeting was taking place outside the Contadora framework.

"Nicaragua accepted the treaty," a Nicaraguan Embassy spokesman said Thursday. "and that remains our position. We prefer that treaty. This one is also a proposal of the United States."

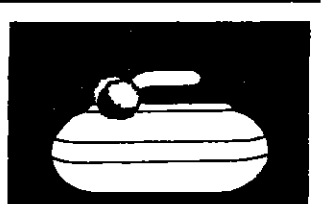
An embassy political counselor, Francisco Campbell, said, however, that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry was "looking at" the new version. Copies have been transmitted to all nations concerned, but no meetings about it are scheduled.

The new proposal revamps the structure governing treaty compliance so as to reduce the Contadora nations' role and turn to foreign ministers of the participating nations as final arbiters of disputes.

It eliminates a section that would ban all international military exercises in the area during arms talks, a provision unacceptable to the United States, and includes a new section to protect and help displaced persons within their own countries. A section that would halt arms acquisition during talks, and thus stop U.S. aid to El Salvador, was retained.

The new version withdraws and places "under study" a protocol in the previous draft by which non-signatory nations such as the United States would have promised to do nothing to hinder treaty implementation.

The draft also would establish within 60 days a detailed and binding schedule for a subsequent cease-fire, a military inventory, withdrawal of foreign troops and advisers and closure of foreign bases and schools. A key U.S. goal



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Newsweek Campaign Deal Stirs Ethics Questions

By Alex S. Jones

New York Times Service

NEW YORK

A special issue of Newsweek magazine this week features what is described as confidential information on the presidential campaign gathered for the past year on the understanding that it would not be published until after the election. The agreement prompted a worried response from some journalists who said it raises ethical questions.

Reporters familiar with the campaigns of President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale said the issue, published Thursday, contained some useful detail on such subjects as preparations and reactions to the Reagan-Mondale debates, but it seemed to have no startling revelations.

The Newsweek issue, called "The Inside Story of Campaign '84," was described by the magazine in promotional material as the fruit of a year's work by a special reporting team that had been privy to "secret memorandums," "back-room bargaining" and "hidden actions of the candidates' campaigns."

To gain access to such information, Newsweek said, it agreed to a news embargo until after the election on everything the special team learned, and the members of the team agreed not to share information with other Newsweek reporters.

Some reporters and press critics expressed concern that such a promise of secrecy could mean that information critical of the outcome of the election might be withheld from the public.

But the agreement was vigorously defended by Richard M. Smith, editor in chief of Newsweek.

"It provides an extraordinary bonus to our readers, who will get a better idea of how a campaign and politics really work," said Mr. Smith. "The agreement tied our hands on information we couldn't



Richard M. Smith

have gotten any other way, and I don't think our weekly coverage suffered one iota."

Asked what Newsweek would have done if the reporters working on the project had uncovered information that could have affected the campaign, Mr. Smith said they would have "made every effort to get the information for the record."

If campaign officials had refused to go on the record, he added, the magazine would have avoided the embargo.

Editors' reactions varied when they were asked if they would enter into such an agreement themselves.

"I'd think hard about it, but in no way would I say I wouldn't do it," said William F. Thomas, editor of The Los Angeles Times.

Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, said, "I can imagine circumstances that I think I might."

Others said they would not make such an agreement.

"We wouldn't enter into an

agreement that would tie the hands of our reporters," said Eugene C. Patterson, chairman of The St. Petersburg Times.

M. Rosenzweig, executive editor of The New York Times, said the newspaper would not agree to such an embargo under similar circumstances.

Editors of the nation's two other major weekly newsmagazines also expressed reservations.

"I can say categorically that I can't conceive of information that would cause me to exchange a pledge of secrecy for a year," said Marvin Stone, editor of U.S. News & World Report.

Ray Cave, managing editor of Time magazine, described the project as "a real ethical problem" because of the difficulty of having two large news teams pursuing the same story for an extended period of time. "I have no problem with the practice of embargo," he said. "It's the dimension I wonder about."

Extended news embargoes have been used in the past for projects when it was decided that the value of the information warranted a pledge of secrecy, but such embargoes are rare.

William L. Laurence, a former reporter for The New York Times, covered the development of the atomic bomb in World War II with the understanding that nothing would be published until the end of the war.

In 1981, William Greider, then an assistant managing editor at The Washington Post, held numerous private conversations with David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, which were held for use many months later in an article in The Atlantic Monthly.

In the conversations Mr. Stockman sharply criticized administration budget procedures. The article caused so much controversy that Mr. Stockman offered his resignation. President Reagan refused it.

Defeat of Hansen in Idaho Reduces Republicans' House Gain to 14 Seats

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON

Representative George V. Hansen, an Idaho Republican who was convicted of filing false financial statements, was defeated by 66 votes in Tuesday's election, according to unofficial tallies.

The outcome of the Hansen race means that Republicans apparently gained 14 seats in the House of Representatives. Before the election, leaders of both parties had said that to restore the House coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats that approved President Ronald Reagan's tax and spending cuts and defense in-

creases in 1981, the Republicans would need to gain about 25 seats.

Earlier this week the party appeared to have picked up 15 seats, but three races, including Mr. Hansen's, were still undecided.

In another of the races, Representative Francis X. McCloskey, Democrat of Indiana, defeated his Republican opponent, state Senator Richard D. McIntyre, by 77 votes.

The final House race that remains undecided is for an open seat in Utah formerly held by a Republican. A final result was not expected until Tuesday, when 1,500 absentee ballots are to be counted.

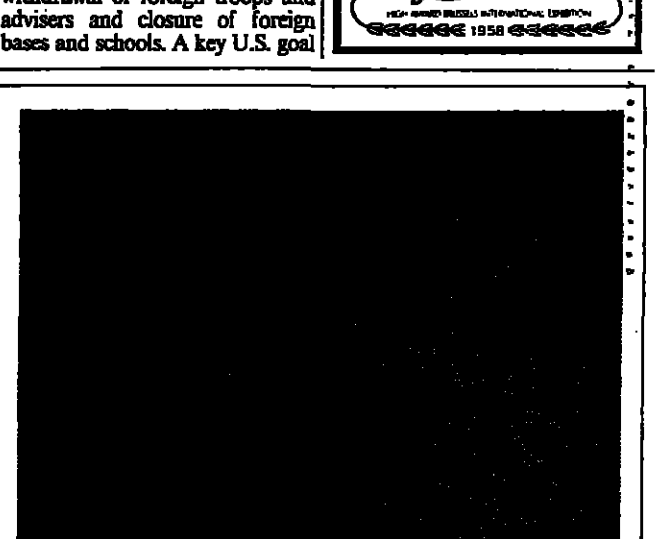


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ERRATUM

Corrections to be made to p. 11 of the Sponsored Section on Mauritania, 25-26 August 1984, as follows:

1) The interview published on this page was given by M. Mohamed Louise Gaidi - Director General of SNIC.

2) The Minister of Fisheries is called: Capitaine Mohamed Louise Gaidi and not the name which was published in the section under his photo.

3) The company has a branch in Nouadhibou now: Boulevard Médian Tel: 2281 and 2250 - Nouadhibou

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General Ver has denied any involvement in the kidnapping and any role in Mrs. Aquino's disappearance. Mr. Ver has denied having taken Mrs. Aquino from her home.

In Another Hotel Fire

Fire engulfed the Las Vegas Hotel in Manila's central district late on Friday, killing at least seven people and injuring others, United Press International said. The authorities are reporting.

It was the third major fire in the Philippines in three months and the authorities feared it might be linked to President Ferdinand E. Marcos' long-standing investigation.

On Wednesday, the armed forces chief, General Fidel Ramos, said that several hotels were warned them of a possible danger of urban terrorism.

In issuing the warning, General Ramos recalled the 1975 fire in a hotel in Manila, which killed 10 people.



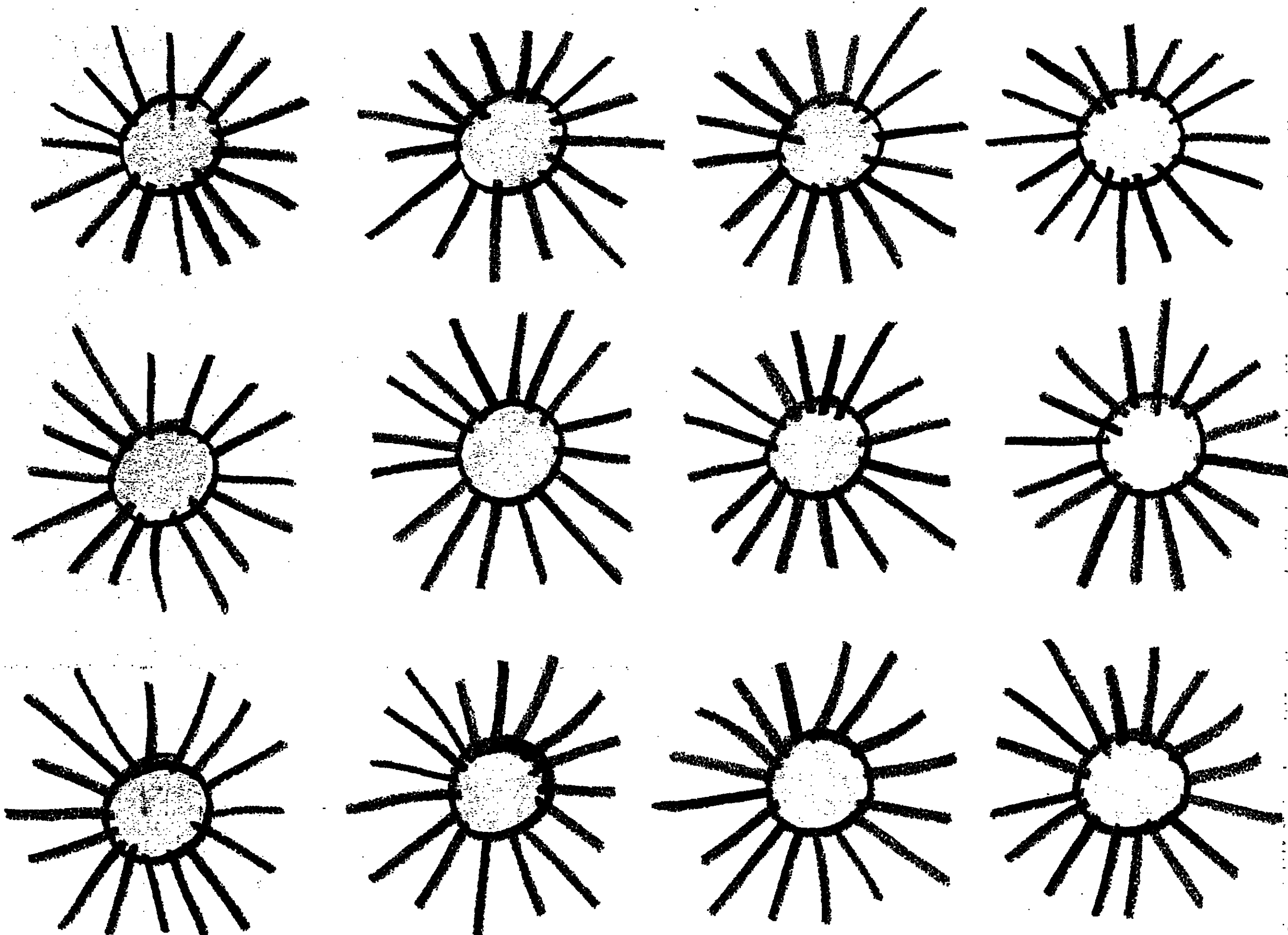
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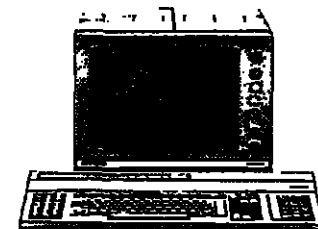
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ARTS / LEISURE

Thyssen Exhibit Features Wide Range of Masters

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When you hear that there is a show of 115 paintings by 84 masters of the 19th and 20th centuries and that the show represents only one-fifth of the leader's modern art collection, you might be forgiven for supposing that this was an exhibitionist display of the power of great personal wealth.

You would, however, be wrong. For the exhibit has been chosen by a collector with considerable artistic knowledge and appreciation and who has a predominant personal taste that imposes a consistency on what could otherwise be a disparate collection.

The exhibit, from the collection of Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisze, contains works ranging from Corot's "Le Départ pour la Promenade dans le Parc des Lions à Pont-Marly" to Michael Andrews's just-finished painting of "Daylesford House," Baron Thyssen's Cotswold mansion. It includes instantly recognizable examples of most chief modern masters. It is showing at the Royal Academy of Arts in London through Dec. 19.

It was not until 1960 that Thyssen, who in 1947 inherited his father's vast collection of Old Masters, became passionately interested in later work, from the French Impressionists and the German Expressionists onward. The modern collection started with a watercolor by Emil Nolde (1867-1956), who is represented here by two oils: a seascape, "Summer Clouds" (1913), and "The Flower Garden" (1917).

There are five other paintings that stand out even among the wealth of master works. The earliest of these is Cézanne's "Portrait of a Peasant" (1900/06), which relates very closely to the sequence of oils and watercolors of Cézanne's gardener, Vallier. The subject occupied the last six years of the painter's life, posing on the terrace of his studio at Lausaves.

Natalia Goncharova (1881-1962) a great-granddaughter of the Russian poet Pushkin, is generally best-known for her designs for Diaghilev's Ballets Russes — "Le Coq d'Or," "Sadko," "Les Noces" and "Firebird." Before that, however, after studying science at Moscow University and sculpture at the Moscow College of Art, she painted. She held her first one-person show of more than 740 works in Moscow in 1913, which included abstract paintings and constructions illustrating the Revue des Matières that was founded by her and her companion, later her husband, Mikhail Larionov (1881-1964).

Contemporary Americans are well represented in this exhibition: a late painting by Hans Hofmann related to the Kenate Series now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; the Andrew Wyeth portrait

band, Mikhail Larionov (1881-1964).

"Fishing" (1909), one of the two paintings by which Goncharova is represented in the show, is typical of the Russian neo-primitive school of which she, Larionov and David Buriuk were the chief exponents, basing their work on peasant paintings and prints but using sophisticated colors and complex compositions.

Throughout his long artistic life, Picasso worked in two contrasting styles, which he manipulated in parallel. One pressed his avant-garde researches to their limits and the other manifested his classical, old-master antecedent.

In this show the first side is represented by his analytical cubist "Man with a Clarinet" (1911/12); the classical side is shown with one of his five great "Harlequin" paintings of 1923, "Harlequin With a Mirror." Ever since the inception in the 16th century of Harlequin as one of the major characters of the Italian Commedia dell'Arte, Harlequin has proved a virtuoso theme for painters and sculptors.

Picasso repeatedly portrayed him, from the "Harlequin and Matisse" (1901), through one of the finest paintings of the Rose Period, "Harlequin's Family with the Monkey" (1905), to the clownish carnival Harlequin he painted in December 1969.

None, however, so finely expressed the character of Harlequin as did the five paintings of "Seated Harlequin" that he created in 1923. And of these, none is finer than that in the Thyssen collection.

Another 1923 painting in the exhibition, very different in spirit from the Picasso, is the "Double Portrait of Hilde II" by Karl Hubbuch (1891-1980).

Hubbuch, an important though comparatively little-known member of the New Realist Movement in 1920s Germany, originally painted four portraits of his model Hilde on a single large canvas, to show four different aspects of her character. Years later he cut the canvas vertically in half. The right side, "Double Portrait of Hilde I," is in the Museum of Modern Art in Munich. The left half, in the Thyssen collection, portrays Hilde standing in stylish gray street clothes and seated, wearing a flowered blouse and scarlet skirt, on the tubular steel chair newly designed at the Weimar Bauhaus.

Contemporary Americans are well represented in this exhibition: a late painting by Hans Hofmann related to the Kenate Series now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; the Andrew Wyeth portrait



Karl Hubbuch's "Double Portrait of Hilde II."

of a stable girl, Sissy Sprunze, "My Young Friend" (1970); Georgia O'Keeffe with her first New York painting, of the moon riding high over a skyscraper, "New York with Moon" (1925); and a typical Edward Hopper, "Hotel Room" (1931).

Most interesting of all, however, is the large "Pochade" (1938) by Stuart Davis (1894-1964). Davis, by turn illustrator, figurative painter, cubist and precisionist, in his late 50s evolved what he called his "New Universal Style," which was an amalgam of elements from all his former styles, and incorporated fragmented words and letters. "Pochade," the French term for a "rapid sketch," is a prime example of Davis's new universal style.

After its London showing, the Thyssen exhibit will be at the National Museum in Nuremberg, Jan. 27-March 24; the Kunstmuseum in Düsseldorf, April 20-June 16; and the Musée Moderne de la Ville de Paris, beginning next October.

■ Catalog for Thyssen

It will take nine bulky volumes to catalog Thyssen's vast art holdings, but by the time they're published there may be need for more. United Press International reported from New York.

The first volume of the series, "Renaissance Jewels, Gold Boxes and Objects de Vertu," has just been published by Vendome Press, an event accompanied by exhibition of part of his collection for the first time at Sotheby's galleries in New York and Los Angeles. Thyssen is a Sotheby's board member and made the loan to help celebrate the auction house's centennial.

Even Poor Art Offers Valuable Insights

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — German painting from the second half of the 19th century is easy to categorize as poor or even unacceptable today.

It appears to be dominated by a sentimental force of realism in the line of another condemned manner: the pompier or academic artists of France as characterized by people like Bouguereau or Gérôme.

This is a judgment that the exhibition "Symboles et Réalités" at the Musée de Petit Palais (to Jan. 13) is not likely to upset. But there are some interesting artists in the lot and even the heavy, cloying stuff is intriguing perhaps not as art but as a clue to how people's minds worked at the time.

Much of the evolution of art during the past century is due to a shift in its function — a shift brought about by the invention of photography and, above all, cinema. Before movies existed, people went to art exhibitions to compare their own standards with those expressed in works of art.

A painting was often the object of strenuous debate. For instance, Fritz von Uhde's "The Path to Bethlehem" (1890) aroused great indignation because it depicted Mary and Joseph as an ordinary peasant couple walking away from the viewer down a muddy village street.

The sort of social debate that once surrounded paintings of this kind is now directed at movies. When we see something like Wim Wenders's "Paris, Texas," part of the film's attraction comes from the model of human relationships it provides — between a father and a boy he abandoned some years before, between a man and the wife he once left.

We would hardly approve of someone who approached a painting in this way today — but in an age when no movies existed, many a painting of which we disapprove filled a need. It is a need that still exists although we seek to satisfy it in a different way.

Realism was one of the touchstones of German art at the end of the last century — just as, with Courbet and others, it was in France. But German realism seems to have had its roots in the protestant mentality of Germany, while in France it was the expression of a secular, anti-Catholic movement.

Courbet was, in fact, much admired in Germany before the Franco-Prussian war and the catalog attempts on several occasions to establish the direct influence of this artist on German painters such as Anselm Feuerbach or Victor Müller.

The big aesthetic debate of real-



Scenes from Max Klinger's engravings, "The Glove."

ty vs. symbol is in fact the echo of a much more fundamental theological debate. Ruskin, in the same period, was asserting that the artist's business is to reproduce the visible aspects of reality as accurately as possible in order to give due praise to the Creator.

The "protestant," bourgeois realist stance was imminent and ethical, the "Catholic" aristocratic and symbolist attitude implied a transcendence and at least potentially, a mystical outlook. These are merely convenient patterns and there naturally had to be some cross-influences, but there is a degree of truth to them.

Some of the most interesting work in the show is by the engraver, one of these is Max Klinger (1857-1920) whose remarkable sequence, "The Glove," is rightly famous. It seems to foreshadow surrealism — not so much because of the pterodactyl that in one of the last pictures crashes through a window and carries off a fetish glove in its beak — but because of the subtle oddities of the first scenes, which take place on a roller-skating rink.

It is notable that even today we allow an engraver to treat a wider range of subjects (and more anecdotal subjects) than a painter. This

becomes apparent when one looks at a painting like Klinger's of a urinating skeleton, which seems all the odder merely because it is done in oil on canvas.

Another excellent artist, Käthe Kollwitz (1867-1945), is represented in this show by some engravings of the sequence devoted to the peasant uprisings that Martin Luther condemned and encouraged the princes to crush. Kollwitz's powerful prints, engraved between 1903 and 1908, are a statement of sympathy arising out of a modern reappraisal of these events. Expressionism is already present in such works, and Kollwitz clearly deserves to be better known.

Arnold Böcklin (1827-1901) is famous for such paintings as the "Isle of the Dead," which is not shown here. He is a painter who deserves a show of his own — a romantic figure and a symbolist who did not indulge in the sort of solitary egotism that marks much of the symbolist work of this period. There are some good works here, but not his best.

Ferdinand Koller (1842-1922), is represented by an irresistible piece of kitsch entitled "Böcklin's Tomb." It shows a woman playing a harp in front of a white marble

tomb covered with blooming wisteria and shaded by brooding cypress trees.

And finally, some mention should be made of Franz von Stuck (1863-1928), a noted teacher — Kandinsky, Klee and Albers were among his pupils. Stuck presents the typical turn of the century view of Woman as a Perilous Creature. One painting, "The Sphinx," shows a woman lying with raised head and curved, claw-like fingers. She stares enigmatically into the distance. Another is titled "Vice" and depicts the sinful, grinning creature as the wraiths playfully on the floor in the folds of a huge black shawl.

Just as there are different expectations that apply to engraving and to oil painting, there are different ones that apply to painting and to poetry. Oscar Wilde's "Salome" or Huysmans' "La-bas," dealing with essentially the same subject, by no means appear to be as dated as von Stuck's moralizing canvases. But in part this is due to the fact that they do not moralize.

Both realism and symbolism, of which the current show offers some handsome or amusing specimens, can become quite ineffectual as soon as they try to draw conventional moral judgments.

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New Swedish law creates new target group. The law is called the MBL Law and deals with industrial co-determination. It states that decision-makers must consider the opinions of their employees when for instance, purchasing

new machinery, office equipment or the services of external consultants. The Swedish law governing industrial co-determination has created a large new group of persons who exercise influence in the decision-making process. And it is vital for advertisers to reach this new target group. One of the leading institutions for testing public opinion in Sweden — TNS Gallup — proved through one of its surveys that Veckans affärer is the most popular and widely read trade publication among Swedish decision-makers and other influential opinion leaders. The quickest way to the heart of the Swedish market is to learn the meaning of Veckans affärer — two of the most valuable words in the Swedish language.

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ARTS / LEISURE

High Prices Are Only Part of the Picture

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — Although record-setting prices keep drawing expressions of self-congratulation from auction houses, there are indications the market is nearing difficult times.

Some works, because they are considered essential by their collectors, bring remarkably high prices. Most others don't fare so well.

Christie's recent sales of contemporary art in New York provide the latest evidence of the trend. If as-

SOURNEN MELIKIAN

assessed in terms of financial achievement, they are brilliant. A single evening session netted \$6.5 million, a record total for a sale of contemporary art.

The most spectacular figure was the \$1.98 million paid for Willem de Kooning's "Two Women" done in 1953. The picture is one of a series done in oil on paper mounted on canvas. Two nude women sit side-by-side on a sofa. Broad brushwork, in nervous strokes of black, red, purple and green, combines with the handling of the distorted bodies and contorted faces to give the painting a stident quality.

The mixture of violence and dejection shows the influence of earlier German expressionism. But the picture also shows the impact of the abstractionism that was at its apex in the 1950s. It is a historic piece, as are most works that bring record prices.

When a picture from the same series was sold in New York in May 1983, it brought \$1.21 million. Last week's version is believed to be one of the last available on the market.

A wave of renewed interest in Expressionism helped to give de Kooning works their high prices. The revival also led to the record price paid for an Asger Jorn work when bidding for his "Les Beaux Legumes," an oil painting done around 1965, rose to \$440,000. Like de Kooning, Jorn's picture is on the brink of abstraction while drawing from the German expressionist tradition of the '30s. In the right corner of the work, there is a silhouette that can be made out only after careful scrutiny. Otherwise, the composition is a blur of contrasting colors in thick streaks and blobs.

A composition by Sam Francis, "Towards Disappearance," consists of dovetailing blobs of red, blue, black and green thrown over a neutral surface. Painted in 1957-8, it is a relatively recent work. It brought a record \$770,000 for a Francis work. A second Francis, titled "Black in Red"—blobs of black well up to the top leaving just



Adolph Gottlieb's "Apuagone" sold for \$242,000.

a thin lining of red near the frame — brought \$275,000.

Adolph Gottlieb was another triumph for abstractionism in the recent Christie's sales. A picture finished in 1961 shows a horizontal scribble in huge black strokes, looking like a parody of Chinese ideograms. Three moonlike globes, one pink and the others red, hover in creamy emptiness over the scribble. The balance of the composition is as strong in design as in color. It brought \$242,000, slightly above the high estimate by Christie's expert, Martha Baer. A second, smaller Gottlieb went to \$170,000, also above the high estimate.

The success of the sale was due largely to its makeup, which reflects the personality of Baer, who runs Christie's contemporary art department. She deeply appreciates Expressionist Abstractionism, on which her sale focused.

David Hockney, the second big financial success of the show, was boosted both by the historic aspect and by a recent exhibition of his work at the André Emmerich gallery. Nathan Kolodner, who organized the exhibit, said they sold \$1.5 million worth of Hockney's work.

While the paintings and collages in the exhibition differ from the Hockneys auctioned at Christie's, awareness of the prices charged by the gallery played a role at the auction. Hockney's "Seated Woman

Drinking Tea, Being Served by Standing Companion" brought \$280,000 at Christie's.

The day before the Christie's auction, Sotheby's sale of contemporary art also scored some remarkable prices. Some large works of the '50s and '60s fetched enormous prices. Hockney's "Seascape" was bid up to \$275,000. Cy Twombly's "La La," a huge doodle in oil and graphite painted in the late '50s, brought \$198,000, a record price for his work. Another record price was the \$181,000 paid for Claes Oldenburg's "Typewriter Eraser," a three-dimensional affair made of rope, aluminum, fiberglass and steel.

However, the lesser lots did not do so well. While the total came to \$4.9 million, more than one-fifth of the works did not sell.

During a second session at Sotheby's, which netted just over \$1 million, only 47 of 75 lots were sold. That hardly points to a bullish market. Some people hold the view that contemporary art is a high-risk area, particularly where new painters are concerned.

Similar trends are perceptible across the board. In mid-October, buyers were almost reticent when some excellent 18th-century American furniture was sold at Christie's. Only one important piece, a highboy, brought a remarkable price.

And in London early this month, a fine collection of European arms

and armor put together by Howard M. Curtis, the late Hollywood stuntman, was auctioned at Christie's. It was well-advertised and excellently cataloged but did not elicit unusual enthusiasm.

The rarest items — granted that some were not in the best condition — were relatively inexpensive. An exceedingly rare 15th-century chamfron (a piece of armor for a horse) brought \$9,720 (\$7,700). A superb war hammer from 15th-century Germany sold for \$1,620.

One of the most important pieces was a sword, excavated on the site of the Battle of Wakefield (1460). Even with its jagged blade and rusty hilt, it should have brought more than \$1,944.

The one item that could be considered expensive was a morion, or helmet. It is one of several hundred made around 1580 in Nuremberg for the Trabantine Guard of Saxony. It is spectacular. And although it is missing its cheek pieces and has lost the beautiful color that set off its details, it went for \$10,200.

Hundreds of the helmets survive in the Dresden Armory — one of the finest in Europe — but the chances of finding one on the market are slim.

The recent auctions show that there is a general lack of enthusiasm for anything that is not considered vital. And the trend is being felt even more heavily in the trade. The market might well be on its way to a cooling-off period.

DOONESBURY



Art Museum on Rails Visits Out-of-the-Way Towns

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

LONGVIEW, Texas — A bright red train pulled into town here in the heart of East Texas the other day, carrying not cattle and not lumber, but culture.

It squeezed in between two freight trains on a siding at the station and soon opened its door to a steady stream of schoolchildren and adults who came to view the paintings and sculpture inside the four cars.

It is the Arttrain, a kind of museum on wheels that is bringing some of the best of contemporary art to the most remote reaches of this vast state.

Every week or so this fall, the train is hitched to a locomotive and hauled free of charge by various railroads across the desert, range-land and forests to 10 cities on the current tour such as Corsicana, Lubbock, Texarkana and Bryan. It carries two exhibitions: "Texas on My Mind," which includes highlights of the work of 36 Texas artists, and "Creative Impulse," chronicling 100 years of American art.

They are the kinds of shows not normally available in local museums.

"We offer a wider scope," said Joan M. Krueger, the on-board manager of the Arttrain, which is based in Detroit and has visited 300 towns in 25 states since 1971. "A lot of local museums cannot get things from other parts of the state or country. Also, we try to bring in people who might not go to a museum. Getting on a train is a novelty."

The Arttrain has excited wide cu-

riosity, she said, adding that members of the crew that haul it usually stop in to see the unusual cargo. Furthermore, she said, local art programs often spring up after the Arttrain leaves.

The underlying philosophy of the museum is that it is, for many people, their first art experience. At every stop, the train's arrival is preceded by visits to local schools by volunteers, who also serve as train guides. A local working artist is usually brought on board to speak with visitors, and two professional artists, Ann Danforth and Bart Brat, travel with the train.

Because of the narrowness of the "galleries," the exhibitions are shielded behind thick panes of laminated glass set in vibration-absorbent frames to protect chipping. Paintings are left on the walls in travel, but sculpture must be disassembled and boxed for every move.

A diesel motor operates constantly to keep gallery temperatures at 70 degrees to create proper humidity. At each stop, burglar and fire alarms are connected to local police and fire departments. Apart from that, the cars look much like any museum.

The Arttrain, conceived by the Michigan Council for the Arts, is run by a nonprofit organization directed by John J. Holmman. Its Texas tour is supported by grants from the Moody Foundation of Galveston, the Meadows Foundation of Dallas and the William Stamps Farish Fund of Houston. Also, each of the 10 Texas communities visited put up \$3,000, which is matched by the Texas Commission on the Arts, whose former board chairman, Hugo V. Neuhaus

Jr., a Houston architect, was instrumental in organizing the tour.

Neuhaus said that most of the towns on this tour were not remote places without cultural resources, but were the only ones who came up with money for the tour. He hopes, however, that the Arttrain will come back in 1986 and tour some of the really remote parts of Texas.

According to the organizers, the response has been excellent. About 800 visitors a day, mostly schoolchildren in the day and adults in the evening, have tramped through the cars since the tour began in Temple last September. It ends on Nov. 28 in Galveston.

On one fairly typical day, children from the Trinity Day School in Longview came by. They gathered, at one point, in front of a lithograph by Kenneth Hale titled "Devil Reign," showing two hu-

man figures. Lee Allbritton, a local woman serving as volunteer docent, told the children, "This shows the difference between good and evil, right and wrong." The children seemed to digest this, but then showed greater curiosity about the mechanics of moving a museum on wheels.

After the children had passed through, Allbritton called the Arttrain a "very clever idea." She went on to say, "I enjoy looking at art and learning about it, and that's why I volunteered."

In the last car, the Helen W. Miliken studio, they saw the two traveling artists, as well as Rosalie Coggan, a Longview watercolorist at work. The hope is that the Arttrain's visit will leave a permanent interest in the arts in each community it visits.

Funding Delays Force Austerity at La Scala

The Associated Press

MILAN — Italy's La Scala opera house faces another season of less-elaborate productions because of delays in state funds, officials announced.

The 1984-85 program, which opens Dec. 7, included few new productions and several old works performed last season. Carlo Maria Badini, the superintendent, said uncertainty over funding is causing "another season of austerity." He did not reveal how much the opera house expects from the state.

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Beene Collection Is Highlight of New York Shows

By Bernadine Morris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At a time when inventiveness and imagination seem to have been banished from the fashion lexicon, it is somewhat startling to view a Geoffrey Beene collection that aims valiantly and, for the most part, successfully to extend the boundaries of fashion.

The designer has not simply jiggled around the existing proportions of clothes. Nor has he tried to add as much shirring or bows as he possibly could to simulate design. He has tried to make luxurious clothes for the modern woman while keeping them fluid and uncomplicated looking.

The clothes do not look ostentatious or ornate. They do not seem pretentious. They do look rich, but they have a subtlety that is reflected in gold braid edgings that give a sharp outline to flowing dresses, in jackets that are reversible to provide different degrees of formality, and in a discreet use of quilting.

The collection is a formidable achievement, comparable more to the golden age of the haute couture in Paris than it is to the haute couture in the United States or anywhere in the world. While some styles glitter, they are rarely showy.

The spring show was one of the jewels of the New York fashion openings, which ended Friday.

It began with a springy navy blue two-piece dress with a very short skirt — all the day skirts are very short, meaning they stop a few inches above the knees — and a top that can be described as a tunic or an overblouse. It follows the body without constricting it and it can take the place of a jacket, according to the designer. Similar easy tops follow in bright orange, pink or green, in quiet camel or sage tones. It is an easy, effortless way to dress.

When outer wraps are required, Beene offers an assortment of short, runway jackets as well as quilted vests that add a subtle color note.

Quilting is one of the recurring themes, decorating one shoulder of

a short, crepe dress, forming a yoke and sleeves on a long one. Along with the gold braid edging, it adds distinction to such basic fabrics as silk crepe.

The evening clothes are so lovingly detailed they already have a heirloom quality and will probably end up in museums after they have led a distinguished life at black-tie parties. Scalloped hemlines, the combination of satin and chiffon, a lace bolero and gold stitching are some of the details that set these styles off from the general run of clothes.

Some outstanding designs include the red jersey dress with the demure white collar, the flower-embroidered short skirt over an aqueous silk skirt that is printed with flowers and the slinky blue dress with gold stitching at the hips and an egg-shaped cut-out at back. If there is a fault, it is that some of the clothes are too snugly fitted and too short. But these are overshadowed by the overall effect of sheer beauty.

Oscar de la Renta's message is more readily accessible. His colors are clearer, his shapes more familiar. He provides a wide selection of what are considered traditional spring clothes. The hallmark this season is that the skirts, like Beene's, are quite short.

Navy blue, a harbinger of spring, is available in abundance, from chalk-striped suits worn with white gloves and spectator pumps to checked or striped coats. The designer has a penchant for seven-eighths-length coats, with just a sliver of narrow skirt showing beneath.

Among the more-interesting ideas are the sequined skirts in mauve or pink shown with pale crepe pegged-top pants and the customer sweaters with jeweled appliques, worn with pants or long, pleated skirts. Both offer an off-beat, but not-unobtrusive, way to dress up at night.

There were other openings that contained good things to wear, especially Alfred Sung's pleasant, contemporary sportswear.

Sung, whose headquarters are in Toronto, obviously is on the same wavelength as the swinging London designers who are making a big thing of tartan plaids. His plaids, in green and navy or brighter red and white, show up in a variety of jackets, pants and skirts, looking quite fresh in linen for spring and summer.

Gingham checks are another pleasant thought, in red or navy with white, combined with all-white sweaters or white linen skirts.

Sung has a nice understanding of casual dressing. His combination of coffee-color and grape linen separates is original and yet sober enough to wear to work when the weather is sultry.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Time for Tax Reform

If President Reagan wants to make good on his campaign promise to simplify the U.S. tax code, he has to move quickly. In his post-election press conference, he repeated that he has yet to consider, much less decide on, any of the ideas being developed by his Treasury Department. But opposition to reform is building among the numerous interests that guard every nook and cranny in the tax code.

Part of that opposition is coming, at least for the moment, from disgruntled Democratic leaders who see tax reform as a disguise for the tax hikes Ronald Reagan swore he would never support. But tax reform doesn't necessarily mean a tax boost for the average taxpayer — however welcome new tax revenue would be. The president went too far when he asserted that a tax simplification plan could ensure that no individual would have his taxes raised. But a simpler system could ensure that groups of taxpayers at various income levels end up paying the same average amounts.

In fact, one of the best tax simplification plans devised to date would achieve that general result. Its authors are Senator Bill Bradley and Representative Richard Gephardt — Democrats. The Bradley-Gephardt plan, like the one sponsored by Republicans Robert Kasten and Jack Kemp and the one apparently under development at the Treasury, would eliminate most deductions, exemptions and preferences. But, in return for relinquishing these tax breaks, taxpayers would be rewarded with much lower rates on their total income. This simplification promises substantial

economic and moral benefits. Investors could put their money where it would provide the greatest economic return — rather than where it would produce the biggest tax break. In time, that should help economic growth and produce more revenues. Most taxpayers would no longer have to pay for help in filing their returns. Lower tax rates would reduce the incentive for outright cheating. And everyone would feel better about paying taxes knowing that others were also bearing their fair share.

Of course, some individuals would be worse off. Although transition rules would generally allow taxpayers to claim preferences for past investments, people who currently shield almost all their income from taxation would ultimately end up paying a higher average rate. Other people, who take very little advantage of current loopholes, could reap substantial tax savings. Whether the system is "fair" or not, however, won't depend so much on whether a specific deduction is eliminated, but on whether taxpayers at each income level end up paying a larger or smaller share of the income tax burden. And that will depend crucially on how the new system of tax rates is constructed.

The price of getting the many benefits of tax reform will be the public's agreement to wear itself from all special tax breaks and benefits. Worthwhile as their original objectives may have been, these preferences together distort the economic system and undermine its public morality. Winning that public agreement will be a true measure of the president's leadership.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Miracle Man in Chile

Chile's President, Augusto Pinochet, seems to be fashioning the political miracle that eluded his elected predecessors: uniting Chileans from left to right in favor of basic political change. Unfortunately for General Pinochet, the first change they seek is the end of his military dictatorship.

The general appears not to appreciate this new phenomenon. His imposition of a new state of siege is simply more of the old repression, a further demonstration of his distance from his countrymen.

The Pinochet regime last year weathered a burst of protest organized by a center-left coalition. In a skillful display, the general then mixed concessions and repression to divide the opposition. The key move was appointing Sergio Onofre Jarpa, a right-wing civilian, to be interior minister and de facto prime minister. Mr. Jarpa promised conciliation and an early election of some kind.

This week Mr. Jarpa and his entire cabinet tried to resign, recognizing that General Pinochet had repudiated all compromise and was in fact vowing to keep himself forcibly in power until at least 1989.

One direct consequence is that leadership of a new wave of protest now comes from a left-wing coalition that includes the Communist Party.

General Pinochet seems to think he can survive as before, by appealing to anti-Communist fears, in Chile and in Washington. Somehow he talked Mr. Jarpa and his colleagues into returning to the cabinet. But Chile's middle classes have suffered through so much recession and repression that they may forget the fear of radicalism — aroused by the short-lived Allende government — and follow almost any protest, no matter how led.

The Reagan administration has deplored the general's repressive turn, perhaps sensing that his tactics are playing into Communist hands. Congressional Democrats have been calling on the United States to further distance itself from the Santiago regime. It's time for General Pinochet to realize that he has become isolated as never before. The old tricks aren't working so well and if he's counting on miracles, he may be in for the greatest one imaginable — a Chile united, against him.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It's the Ultimate Junket

NASA has invited Senator Jake Garn, the chief arbiter of its funds on the Senate Appropriations Committee, to go for a ride on the space shuttle. There've been enough astronauts sent to the Senate, so what's wrong with sending a senator into space?

Exactly that. It was their careers as astronauts that gave Jack Schmitt and John Glenn entrée to the Senate. If being shot into space can make a novice more electable to Congress, it will surely boost an incumbent politician into a third term and beyond. Mr. Garn, a 52-year-old Utah Republican, must stand for reelection in 1986.

A free ticket into space is a gift that can put a politician right into orbit. NASA knows its value to the cent. It has offered the same gift to the chairmen of the three other congressional committees that oversee its budget. Well aware of legislators' proclivities for free travel to exotic places, it knows that few will turn down the ultimate junket. And how could anyone consider a junket so publicly conferred a bribe? But that's what it is.

When NASA's request for its \$8-billion space station comes before them, would an astronaut-chairman disqualify himself? Not at all. With the stars still in his eyes, he'll swear he isn't in any way influenced by the voyage to the heavens or his debt to the people who brought him safely back. He'll just vote NASA the money anyway.

If the space station is such a good idea, why

does the agency resort to such means of persuasion? The reason is that NASA is a group of brilliant engineers in search of an idea. Their machines are wonderful, but they don't know what to do with them.

The Apollo voyages to the moon were a spectacular success, but in trying to repeat it, NASA has become obsessed with manned space flight. It gambled its future on the space shuttle, a beautiful machine that does almost nothing that expendable unmanned rockets couldn't do more reliably and cheaply. There's only one task for which the shuttle is essential: ferrying people to a manned space station. So NASA has had to push for a manned space station, at a cost of at least \$8 billion, to justify the shuttle. And what would the space station do that unmanned space platforms won't do more reliably and cheaply? Nothing much.

But it could give rides to the 41 senators and representatives on the four committees that oversee NASA's budget. Also to the school-teacher that a campaigning President Reagan promised to send into space, and anyone else that future campaign stunts will require. That's no mere space station up there. It's a junketters' hold to keep politicians in office and NASA in business.

Is space just a carnival and NASA its barker? If Mr. Garn believes there are serious goals to pursue there, he'll keep his feet on the ground and tell NASA to go fly a kite.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Viewing the Election

Clearly, the landslide is a mandate for Mr. Reagan personally, for the sheer sense of optimism that he has rekindled among a large majority of white Americans. If he maintains the healing tone of his victory statement, "Four More Years" could extend that optimism as well to blacks, who were damaged by the first Reagan administration and voted accordingly. The President steadfastly has insisted that he was misunderstood in his attitude toward civil rights and other black interests. He now should act decisively to prove his sincerity and close the nation's bitter racial division.

—The Miami Herald.

well to blacks, who were damaged by the first Reagan administration and voted accordingly. The President steadfastly has insisted that he was misunderstood in his attitude toward civil rights and other black interests. He now should act decisively to prove his sincerity and close the nation's bitter racial division.

—The Miami Herald.

FROM OUR NOV. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Unliberated Décolletée
NEW YORK — Madame Terauzzi, the famous prima donna, is the latest victim of the inquisitorial methods of the Customs authorities in New York. When she arrived here last week, all her evening dresses were detained on the ground that they were stage costumes and were therefore dutiable. Yesterday the singer, protesting that the dresses were merely intended for evening wear, made a personal visit to the Customs officials and begged for the release of at least one dress in order that she might be in a position to attend the opening night at the Opera. The officials were obdurate, saying that nothing would induce them to liberate a décolletée dress without payment.

1934: Priority to French Economy
PARIS — Following the tension precipitated by the resignation of the Doumergue government, calm judgment returned to the French Parliament and with it came support for the new French cabinet. In this favorable atmosphere, Pierre-Etienne Flandin, the new Premier, named Ministerial committees to suggest measures for dealing with the present crisis. These committees were charged with submitting plans for relieving the economic situation, public works for the relief of unemployment, and restrictions of foreign labor in France. The program indicates that Mr. Flandin's first care will be the economic situation, and not the controversial subject of constitutional reform.

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A Moral Duty Among Nations

By Flora Lewis

ROME — In addition to all the problems of politics, logistics and money, the disastrous famine in Ethiopia is a moral problem for people who aren't hungry.

There are a lot of very ugly man-made complications added to the natural disaster of drought, and therefore some hard choices.

The first essential point for the United States and its friends is that starving people have to be fed when there is abundance elsewhere. That simple duty must override all considerations of blame for the calamity, interest or anticipated advantage.

The reason lies in the purpose Western societies set for themselves, to make a decent life possible for anybody. Regardless of what other countries including Ethiopia do or fail to do, it would betray the essence of what we consider Western civilization not to respond to such overwhelming need.

That said it is also necessary to know just how cruel and cynical are the obstacles in the way of the natural humanitarian urge to help. Ethiopia has just now signed an agreement to facilitate U.S. deliveries worth \$60 million. There is still an opportunity here to test Soviet-bloc assertions of willingness for peaceful cooperation with the West and concern for the welfare of the suffering.

The regime of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam recently celebrated its tenth anniversary in power, spending something over \$100 million on festivities although hundreds of thousands of its people were already starving. It has created an Eastern style monopoly Communist Party, with important organizational help from East Germany and Bulgaria. Ethiopia hasn't become quite a full member of the Soviet bloc, but it sent an observer to the last meeting of the bloc's organization.

Therefore, the Eastern countries have substantial political influence.

But they have not used it to moderate a brutal, bloody regime. It is one that once threatened to behead the Reuters correspondent in Addis Ababa if the British news agency distributed unpleasant stories about Ethiopia from anywhere in the world. (Reuters recalled its man.)

Now, it is seeking to control for its own purposes the flow of food that a compassionate world is trying to send to its people.

Reports that have come to the World Food Council and other international food organizations here show three major elements in the Ethiopian government's surly behavior. One is to use the famine to weak-

The reason lies in the purpose Western societies set for themselves...

en rebellious forces in the civil war in Eritrea and the provinces of Wollo, Tigre and Ogaden. A second is to gain money and use aid to gain influence. A third is bureaucratic infighting and incompetence typical of authoritarian regimes.

Here are some examples: Ethiopia has been charging an import tax of \$12.50 a ton for gift food, plus handling and trucking charges of \$165 a ton, which go to the state-run docks and transport organizations. One international religious relief group, unable to pay these costs on top of buying the food and getting it to Ethiopia, asked the government if it could bring in its own trucks to distribute the gifts. After some hesitation, the answer was yes, on condition that all the vehicles be Mercedeses and be turned over to the

government for free after two years.

Army units patrol the roads to keep the hungry out of cities. They pick up the spindly-legged, swollen-bellied people who have been marching for days in search of food, carry them out to the middle of nowhere, and dump them. Children have taken to lying in the roads to prevent the units moving on. The patrols have learned to throw scraps of food on the roadside, so the children will scramble for it and get out of the way.

In one town in the southwest, where there is famine but no guerrilla war, villagers who had walked for five days seeking succor were made to wait another three days while two Ethiopian organizations argued over which should be the one in charge of opening a local warehouse and distributing stocks. In some areas, food is given only to members of the Communist-run peasants' organization, providing violent retaliation by non-members.

It is clear that distribution must be internationally supervised. The Ethiopian regime is neither willing nor able to handle it reasonably. Now that the West is pouring in help, the Soviet countries have also started to send planes and trucks to get the food where it is needed. They are in a position to require Ethiopia to remove the obstacles.

This is a human emergency where East-West cooperation should be possible if it is possible anywhere. The West has the food, the East has the political weight. The United States should propose a coordinated effort to Moscow and its allies. It would save a lot more lives. If the Soviets refuse, they would bear direct responsibility. What can be done must be done, but the world should know who is trying to disguise gross conditions and who puts politics first. And if there can be an accord, it would honor both sides.

The New York Times.



Why There's a New Role For the U.S. in Lebanon

By Ze'ev Schiff

WASHINGTON — Israel and Lebanese military authorities have begun discussions of an Israeli withdrawal, but it seems clear that the Israeli forces will spend another hard winter, their third, in Lebanon. What are the reasons for the delays in the withdrawal?

Israel is concerned, and rightly so, that hostile groups in Lebanon may renew attacks on border communities in the Galilee, in northern Israel, after the withdrawal.

The main enemy in southern Lebanon is, ironically, not the Palestinians or the Palestine Liberation Organization but a new enemy that Israel has created for itself — the Shiite population of Lebanon, which tends to see the Israeli soldiers in Lebanon as an occupation force.

The number of casualties caused by Shiite attacks on Israeli forces now far exceeds those caused by PLO attacks on Israel before the war. There is concern now that Shiite attacks on Israel will continue after the withdrawal and will be directed across the Israeli border.

On the question of security, the Israelis face a serious contradiction: the longer they stay in southern Lebanon, the greater the chance the attacks by hostile Shiite groups will continue even after the withdrawal. Why? The hostility of the population grows as the occupation continues and the conflict in the south becomes increasingly complicated.

The situation has already enabled various hostile outsiders, whose aim is to broaden the conflict, to penetrate the Shiite population and increase their influence.

The Lebanese Communist Party, for example, has been dragged into the fighting — the first time that an Arab Communist party is directly involved in guerrilla activities against Israel, and probably not without the approval of Moscow. There is also a danger of future infiltration accomplished by Iranian Revolutionary Guards stationed in Baalbek.

A second reason for the delay of the withdrawal stems from the Israeli wish to reach a new agreement with Syria — an agreement not to move southward after the withdrawal and to prevent anti-Israeli terrorist activities from southern Lebanon. The Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, is the main advocate of such an

understanding — an accord, he hopes, not unlike the one he achieved in 1976, with U.S. mediation. It is likely that he will delay the withdrawal until he fully exhausts this option.

There is, however, an essential difference between the situation now and in 1976. Eight years ago, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria was willing to reach a tacit understanding with Israel because he wanted his army to be allowed to enter Lebanon undisturbed, and because he wanted to prevent an Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Today, Syria is a recognized presence in Lebanon and no longer faces significant opposition from Israeli forces. The U.S. attitude is also different: Washington is no longer eager to mediate, fearful that it will have to pay a high price to both sides or might fall once again in its role.

All this makes it quite clear that any new agreement for redrawing the demarcations of military influence in Lebanon would exact a heavier price from Israel today than it did in 1976. This is one of the consequences of the unfortunate war of 1982.

Nevertheless, an agreement can be reached, but not without U.S. mediation. The main reason is that all sides stand to benefit. Syria is probably concerned that an Israeli withdrawal will result in a new rapprochement between Israel and Egypt and Jordan. But eventually, Syria's decision will be swayed by its concern to remove Israeli forces from the Bekaa Valley, where they have easy access to Damascus.

A withdrawal by Israel from the Bekaa would make it easier for Syria to move against Jordan if it wished to in the future. Syria's wish for a dialogue with Washington will also have an effect.

U.S. mediation between Syria and Israel would enable Washington to improve its relations with Damascus and increase its political influence there, and certainly this would make things easier for Israel. Finally, one should keep in mind that a main obstacle to Israel's economic recovery is its occupation of Lebanon.

The writer, defense editor of the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz and author of "Israel's Lebanon War: Is on here and is at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The New Reality in American Politics

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Exit polls confirmed what any number of voters had been telling reporters throughout the campaign — that they considered Ronald Reagan a strong leader who deserved credit for the fact that the economy had recovered and flourished in his administration.

That's hard to beat and would have been for any Democratic challenger. But Walter Mondale compounded his inherent problems by insisting on a tax increase to cope with a deficit that few people considered a personal threat, and by focusing on the plight of minorities and the poor, about whom the rest of us apparently are in no mood to shed many tears.

History, as Mr. Mondale suggested in his post-election news conference, may therefore "deal kindly" with his campaign; the voters certainly did not. Only one president before Mr. Reagan — Richard Nixon in 1972 — ever carried 49 states, and Mr. Reagan's electoral total surpassed even that of Mr. Nixon and Franklin Roosevelt in 1936. Was something happening other than the re-election of a strongly positioned president over a candidate who miscalculated his campaign?

The evidence so far does not suggest — to me, at least — party realignment. Republican losses in the Senate and unimpressive gains in the House and state governorships; the fact that only two years ago, with the economy down, the Democrats won 28 House seats; the clear likelihood that they can regain the Senate in 1986; and the considerable doubt whether any other Republican could have come close to Reagan's triumph — all argue against the kind of party realignment that ushered in the long domi-

nance of the New Deal and its successors.

But, if an apparently strong economy was a major factor in the Reagan victory and all polls I've seen suggest that it was — then a downturn might quickly make the Democrats look at least momentarily more attractive, as it did in 1982. And for a second Reagan term, the economic future seems more uncertain than usual, with high real interest rates, unemployment still above 7 percent, a record trade deficit, the unsolved foreign debt crisis and a Congress probably deadlocked on how to deal with massive federal budget deficits.

If realignment seems doubtful, voters' smashing preference for what they saw in Mr. Reagan was not. The remarkable size of his victory, in my judgment, owes much to the way in which that preference was reinforced by his and his managers' mastery of television — the new reality of American politics, the eye through which voters now see most of what they know about a presidential campaign.

Mr. Mondale appeared to have a chance at victory on only two fleeting occasions — during and just after the Democrats' July convention in San Francisco, and after the first Reagan-Mondale debate. The reasons, I think, are clear: The Democrats dominated TV during their convention, with its then-exciting choice of Geraldine Ferraro as Mr. Mondale's running mate; and that debate was Mr. Reagan's first television appearance of the campaign in circumstances not completely controlled, to his benefit, by his skilled managers and planners.

This is not to suggest that Mr. Reagan won only because of television or because of his amiable demeanor. Nor did the voters consider him a strong leader only because of what they saw on television; that probably dates back at least to when he first struck air controllers. But the Reagan campaign knew exactly how to reinforce that impression by its adroit projection of him through the most powerful political instrument yet developed; and in him they had the best television candidate presidential politics has yet seen.

Not only the Republicans' advertising but Mr. Reagan's appearances in news spots and at staged campaign events were meticulously planned and carried out to suggest "America's back" because of Ronald Reagan; a vigorous and appealing personal presence was surrounded by smiling faces, waving flags, happy workers, prosperous people, happily smiling — not false images but images carefully selected to underline upbeat themes.

Even non-campaign events like the D-Day commemoration and American victories at the Olympics were expertly adapted to underline Mr. Reagan's political leadership. Only in the debates was he left on his own, and his personal performance in the second was strong enough to counter his weak showing in the first.

There's no point deploring or denigrating any of this or wishing television would go away; it won't. The Republicans use of it was not a perversion of politics but a realization of opportunity, and future candidates in both parties will be learning from the Reagan campaign about how to use it most effectively. They'd better.

The New York Times.

A Case for Optimism in Foreign Policy

By T.J.D. Allman

NEW YORK — Events — at home, not abroad — have made me optimistic about America's potential for playing a more useful, consistent and more effective role in the world.

The reason for this optimism isn't that Ronald Reagan won or that Walter Mondale lost. It is that the campaign forced both to talk surprising sense about some of our most intractable foreign policy problems.

Take terrorism. President Reagan once said it was a problem with a simple solution: "swift and sure retaliation." Yet in the last debate, he sounded almost dovish in arguing that it made no sense killing thousands of innocent people in Beirut in an attempt to punish a handful of terrorists whose identities the Central Intelligence Agency did not know.

The most important foreign policy change the election forced on him concerns the relations the United States has with Moscow and nuclear arms control. Whereas Mr. Reagan previously called the Soviet Union an "evil empire," now he speaks of nuclear arms control as his major objective.

Election year changes weren't limited to Mr. Reagan. Mr. Mondale emphasized his commitment to America's strength so often it sometimes seemed that he, not Mr. Reagan, was the hawk's candidate. Political expediency no doubt explains these permutations — indeed, that is what gives grounds for optimism.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale are astute politicians; their foreign policy policies revealed an emerging grassroots consensus on what the center of foreign policy should be.

There are three main elements in this nascent consensus. The first, which not only the Reagan victory but Mr. Mondale's emphasis on America's strength reflected, is that most Americans, not just Reagan Republicans, want America to remain a major force — a strong nation that keeps its commitments.

The second element, which the president's electoral defeat reflected, is that, however serious the Soviet "threat" may be, the threat of a nuclear holocaust is even greater and that real progress toward arms control is an absolute necessity.

The third — far less certain — element, which Mr. Reagan's electoral emphasis on non-military solutions in Central America and the Middle East also reflected, is that Americans really have come to sense that American military intervention in the Third World neither helps nations there nor serves our national interest.

Does this mean we may finally be moving toward a foreign policy based on what America can and cannot achieve? It would be absurd to predict that the next four years won't see instances of American arrogance in the Third World — and would be wildly over-optimistic to suggest that some unprecedented breakthrough in American-Soviet relations will occur. It nonetheless is useful to ask what the talk about a Reagan "mandate" really means for foreign policy.

Was the president given a mandate to invade Nicaragua? A mandate for "Star Wars" and unlimited confrontations with the Russians? Despite the election landslide, political senseness does not change the fact that Mr. Reagan carries ideological baggage.

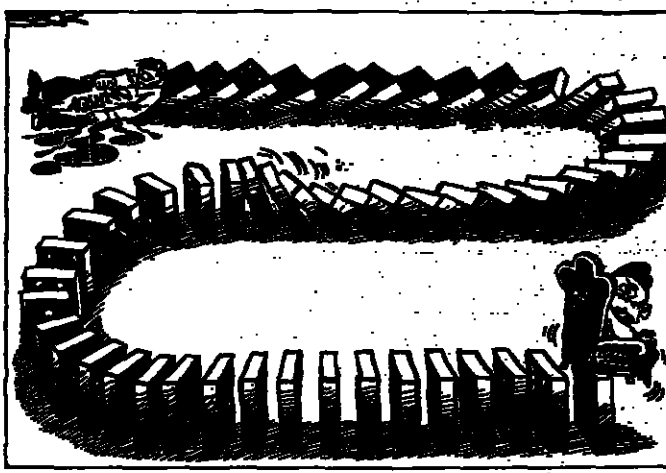
The saddest foreign policy result of the election is that we may have to wait until 1988 to get past our leaders — not our own — obsession with the legacies of the Vietnam War and the cold war.

But the good news is that there clearly exists an unexpectedly broad basis of support for a foreign policy consensus built on America's continuing commitment to its treaty obligations, on the avoidance of military intervention in the internal

affairs of Third World nations, and, most important, on the need for progress toward control, and eventual elimination, of the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

Much — perhaps even the prospects for the nation's survival — will depend on whether Mr. Reagan remains as sensitive to the public's real foreign policy priorities as political expediency forced him to be in the campaign.

The writer is author of "Unmanifest Destiny," a study of illusion in American foreign policy. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rights in Taiwan

Regarding the opinion "Pressure for Human Rights Is the Realistic Policy" (Oct. 26) by Orville H. Schell:

Jimmy Carter's "human rights" policies have been debated for six years now, and neither the critics nor the apologists have managed to address the most telling point. The short circuit in the policy, rendering it hypocritical and laughable, was the selective application of it. Why, for example, was the rug pulled out from under the Chinese government on Taiwan in order to recognize that on the mainland, with no concessions at all, human rights or otherwise? The government on Taiwan, as fascist as it is in Western terms, gives its citizens more human rights than any government in China's long, sad, oppressed, totalitarian history.

TIM SCOTT, Taipei.

Truth and Shame

Regarding the report "Fables to Shun French Soviet File" (Oct. 24): How touching that the French Communist Party suspended rela-

tions with their Afghan colleagues until French journalist Jacques Abouchar was released from detention by Kabul. I don't suppose they detected any cynicism in their ability to see the human rights of a fellow Frenchman being violated by the Kabul regime and its Soviet masters while ignoring the much larger and more tragic continuing violation of the rights of the entire Afghan people by these same two parties. Bravo to Mr. Abouchar for his bravery in trying to bring the truth to the world; shame to the French Communist Party for its illogical and self-serving spinelessness.

DON C. YAGER, Secb, Oman.

Brutal Views

Regarding the feature "Chatting With Acerbic Joseph Alsop" (Oct. 30): It was a shame to give space to the views of Joseph Alsop. How tiresome if his published attitudes on air history are to be no more sensitive than those on U.S. Presidents and the treatment of his own body with heart disease. The puzzle is not "what simulated an aesthetic sense" in *Homo*

erectus but what did so in Joseph Alsop, a brute if I ever saw one.

TRUDY B. LICCIARDELLO, Florence.

Regarding the report "Chinese Remodel Economy" (Oct. 22):

It has taken the Chinese Communists only 35 years to find out and acknowledge that the Communist system just does not work. On the other hand, the Russians have been inflicted with this unworkable system of government for 67 years and still won't own up to the obvious — it hasn't worked and it will never work. One wonders how much better off the Russian people would be today if they still had a monarchy or even if the Czars, was the latter, even in its most oppressive and cruel reigns, any worse than what we see in that nation today? I doubt it.

I submit that the world would be a much safer place today if the Soviet Union had almost any other form of government.

JAMES E. WARRING, Heritberg, Switzerland.

Vol.	High	Low	Close
FrankH	5205	73 1/4	72 3/4
Danmer	2878	7 1/2	7 1/2
Wickoff	1843	7 1/2	7 1/2
Wong	1764	7 1/2	7 1/2
Wickoff	1843	7 1/2	7 1/2
DanePd	1222	13 1/4	13 1/4
GILCO	1221	13 1/4	13 1/4
Wickoff	1843	7 1/2	7 1/2
UnivRc	1157	7 1/2	7 1/2
Wickoff	1843	7 1/2	7 1/2
Gelco	828	5 1/4	5 1/4

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Mobil May Shut W. German Refinery

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

HAMBURG — West Germany's largest and most modern oil refinery is in danger of being closed in April 1985, according to the refinery's owner, Mobil AG.

Herbert C. Lewinsky, chairman of Mobil Oil Corp.'s West German subsidiary, said earlier this week that "the prospects for the future of Mobil's Wilhelmshaven refinery have deteriorated considerably. The result is that crude oil processing at the 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$448 million) facility may have to be discontinued as of next April," he said.

"We see no chance of processing crude oil at Wilhelmshaven after the first quarter next year," a Mobil

AG spokesman, Walter Pickardt, said Friday. He said the company's management was discussing the fate of the unit and its 300 employees with the workers' council. Efforts to conclude cooperation agreements with outside parties have led nowhere, Mr. Pickardt said.

Hopes that the refinery would be able to continue its oil processing operations were set back this week when Mobil Sales & Supply Corp., the largest importer of processed crude from Wilhelmshaven, informed Mobil AG of its intention to discontinue imports of oil products at the West German refinery as of next April.

Mr. Pickardt attributed the refinery's troubles to dramatically re-

duced demand for oil products and related persistent overcapacity in the West German and West European oil processing business. He said that the unit had posted heavy losses "in the millions of Deutsche marks" in recent years.

"Our refinery was planned around projections made in the early 1970s that oil consumption in West Germany would be about 200 million tons by 1984," he said. "Well, actual consumption this year is about half that."

Built in 1975, the refinery was designed for an annual refining capacity of eight million metric tons of oil products. Last year the facility refined only four million tons and this year is expected to process 3.5 million tons.

Merger Cleared
Of Price, Deloitte

WASHINGTON — Price Waterhouse & Co. and Deloitte Haskins & Sells won clearance from the U.S. Justice Department's Antitrust Division Friday to proceed with their proposed merger, which will produce the largest accounting firm in the United States.

In 1983 U.S. revenues for accounting services, Price Waterhouse's fifth and Deloitte Haskins' seventh.

Sun Co. Dismisses Suggestions of a Takeover

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sun Co., a major U.S. oil producer, apparently does not regard itself as a takeover target, but some Wall Street analysts do.

Theodore A. Burris, Sun's chairman, told stockholders last April that although there was "no evidence that someone is interested in taking over your company," he felt that "prudent steps are always in order." So he requested and won stockholder approval of an amendment to Sun's articles of incorporation.

"On many occasions in recent years, shareholders of some companies have been badly treated because of hostile takeovers, which were made in two steps," Mr. Burris said. "In the first step, an ac-

quiring company pays one price, usually in cash, to obtain a majority shareholder position. Then, in a second step it offers a different price, usually lower and often for a consideration other than cash and of questionable value, for the remaining outstanding shares."

To make certain that all Sun stockholders would be treated equally in case of a takeover attempt, Mr. Burris asked for an amendment requiring that the same price be paid for all shares, unless 75 percent of the shareholders (not counting the buyer) voted otherwise. The rule, of course, would apply only in a hostile takeover.

Sun's top management, moreover, has had "golden parachutes" since 1981. These provide that top executives be paid three years' sala-

ry in the event of a takeover. Mr. Burris, for instance, would receive \$2.5 million under that provision.

But he seems to be in no hurry to collect. "While times are volatile, this company isn't," he said at the time. "That's why we continue to say that Sun is not for sale."

In Friday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Sun's shares closed at \$49.25, down \$1.12 1/2. But Kurt H. Wulff, who follows Sun for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said that "Sun's cash machine could easily support a buyout at \$70."

Moreover, he suggested, the Pew family, which controls a third of the stock through the Glendene Trust and otherwise, "would probably support it if proposed."

Sun does not appear to be an active takeover target. But George D. Baker, who follows the compa-

ny for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., said he regards Sun as a potential target, as well as Unocal Corp. and Phillips Petroleum Co.

He likes Sun, he said, because its stock ownership is concentrated in the Pew family. "It is suspected," Mr. Baker said, "that at a certain price in cash that block would be available, although it is not actually on the market."

But the subject is played down by Sun. The prepared remarks of Mr. Burris and other company executives who spoke Thursday to the Society of Petroleum Analysts in New York said nothing about a possible takeover.

Kurt Van Vlieland, a spokesman for Sun, said, "We have no evidence that anybody's accumulating our stock, and we're not for sale."

Lorho Buys Back Some Fraser Stock

Reuters

LONDON — Lorho PLC, the international trading group, said Friday that it has bought seven million shares in House of Fraser PLC, Britain's largest department store group, through the stock market.

Lorho last week sold its 29.9 percent stake in Fraser, represented by 46.1 million ordinary shares, to a private Egyptian firm, Al-Fayed Investment & Trust, for \$138.2 million (\$174.1 million) or 300 pence a share.

Lorho did not disclose the price it paid for the seven million shares, which constitute about 4.5 percent

of Fraser. It said last week it made a \$70-million tax-free profit from the sale to Al-Fayed.

Although Lorho's intentions were not immediately clear, a company statement said it still found "interesting investment possibilities" in Fraser, which owns London's famous department store, Harrods.

Fraser shares, which had risen on press speculation that Lorho might have repurchased some Fraser shares, closed at 308 pence a share at Friday, up 6 pence from Thursday's close, which was up 6 pence from Wednesday.

COMPANY NOTES

Coscan Group PLC says it has agreed to sell its 48.6-percent interest in its Canadian associate company, Coscan Ltd., to Carana-Bancorp Holdings Inc. for \$9 million Canadian dollars (\$5.6 million).

The agreement was expected to close on Dec. 7. The group said it wants greater flexibility in developing its businesses than are possible as a minority investor.

Hitech Ltd. says it has developed an electronic filmless still camera which produces color pictures that can be reprinted, transmitted or retrieved on home television sets. The camera has one

interchangeable video floppy disk to record and reproduce 50 images. A spokesman said Hitech plans to put the camera on the market within a year.

Industrie Zuccheri SpA will repay debts of \$80 billion lire (\$316 million) at rates lower than the operational prime rate of the Italian Banking Association under a tentative agreement arranged with Italian creditor banks. Final agreement on the debts is the last obstacle to implementation of Electrolux AB's offer to buy into Zanussi.

Pantry Pride Inc. says it has filed a federal lawsuit in New York in an

attempt to stop a dissident shareholder group from trying to unseat the board of the supermarket chain. The group had been led by Philip Devan, a former Pantry Pride director who died Monday.

The suit argues that other members of the dissident group violated U.S. securities laws in their proxy fight. Penzance Co.'s board has authorized its Duval Corp. subsidiary to withdraw from mining base metals, precious metals and potash and to dispose of the properties. Duval mines and processes silver, copper, gold, molybdenum and sulphur. Penzance said it wants to concen-

trate its activities in oil and gas exploration, production and refinement.

Santos Ltd. says it will extend until Dec. 10 the closing date of its takeover offer for Alliance Oil Development Australia NL. Santos said it now has a 41-percent stake in Alliance and has increased its per-share offer to 1.05 Australian dollars (90 cents) from 90 cents.

TDK Corp. says it is consulting Yamaichi Securities Co. about plans for an issue of Japan's first unsecured straight bond. A TDK spokesman declined to comment on press reports that the company

plans to float a 10 billion yen (\$41.6 million) six-year bond in January.

Unilever PLC says it has agreed in principle to sell the data services, corporate and commercial divisions of Unilever Computer Services to Electronic Data Systems. Unilever disclosed no financial details.

Yamaichi Securities Co. says it wants to fill a vacancy on the Tokyo Stock Exchange by negotiation rather than by auction. The vacancy will be created by the April 1 merger of two Yamaichi affiliates, Koyanagi Securities Co. and Daifuku Securities Co.

Microchips Form Foundation for Wacker

(Continued from Page 9)

try, at an average \$47.38 a kilogram depending on contract volume, he said.

Chemtronics, established as a Wacker subsidiary in 1968, expects a 30-percent increase in its polysilicon production this year to 2,400 metric tons from 1,850 tons in 1983. It projects a 43-percent increase in world sales to 750 million Deutsche marks (\$258 million)

from 525 million DM last year. Rapid sales growth led to the hiring of 600 new workers this year to make a total work force of 3,100, Mr. Freisleben said, with further expansion foreseen.

The company's sales to the Soviet Union to date, averaging 20 million DM to 25 million DM in the late 1970s, were abruptly cut off by new export control regulations passed by NATO's Coordinating

Committee for Exports to Communist Areas in 1980 following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

"The only thing the West achieved by that," Mr. Freisleben reflected, "was to force the Soviet Union to speed up its own production of polycrystalline silicon. At the time, they were five years behind in poly technology, but who knows precisely where they are now."

A report prepared by the U.S. Energy Department this year projects that the Soviet Union will increase its polysilicon capacity fourfold to 1,200 tons by 1988.

Mr. Freisleben, who also serves as chief executive officer at Chemtronics' U.S. subsidiary in Portland, Oregon, Wacker Siltronic Corp., says his company continues to operate at a profit, with this year's profit margin increasing markedly as a result of the company's operating at full capacity to meet surging world demand. He declined to provide figures.

The Chemtronics board this week approved \$350 million for investment over the next five years, including construction of a polysilicon production facility near Portland. He hopes the facility will help capture a growing share of the seemingly inexhaustible market for the material among the concentration of micro-electronic companies directly south in the San Jose, California, region known as the "Silicon Valley."

"This year's jump in world semiconductor sales to \$26 billion from \$18 billion was extraordinary," Mr. Freisleben said. "We expect for 1985 about half that rate of growth, or, in other words, around a 25-percent increase."

U.S. Presses

Japan to Bar Chip Copying

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A new U.S. law that protects computer chip designs against unauthorized copying may not protect Japanese designs until Japan takes steps to guard against such copying, a U.S. official told the government here Friday.

The U.S. patent and trademarks commissioner, Gerald J. Mossinghoff, said that Japanese officials that he would recommend that Japanese companies be denied coverage under the law until Japan made a firm effort to guard designs in its home market.

U.S. companies now dominate the international market for chips, which is valued at \$20 billion per year. The U.S. makers had pushed for the law's protection, to stop the hitherto common practice for producers to copy designs without permission or payment.

Although some Japanese companies have introduced innovative chip designs, some have frequently copied ones developed at great expense in the United States.

The Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984 gives chip designs 10-year protection from copying. It also provides that companies from countries that have similar legislation or are seeking to adopt it can register their designs for protection in the United States and take action there against violators.

Before the law was enacted, the Electronic Industries Association of Japan filed a petition with the U.S. government to be granted protection under the law. Japan currently has no such law.

Taiwan Economy a Guide for China's Growth

(Continued from Page 9)

cies, populations in both places were often disaffected and suspicious, and in neither country did world-class economists have influence, approaching that of the military and security establishments.

There were even similarities in policy. Both sides practiced land reform. Both encouraged import substitution and followed development theories that taught protection, import control, managed money and prices, and particularly on the mainland, the risk of over-reliance on foreign trade.

But unlike the authorities in Beijing, who almost certainly felt a complicity induced by the sheer vastness of the China they controlled and its extensive resources, those in Taipei could scarcely help feeling profoundly insecure and uneasy.

U.S. aid provided some cushion, but no more was committed after 1964. Even the most doctrinaire military officer knew that the com-

try's back was to the wall and it had to consider radical solutions.

These were offered by a group of brilliant economists, the key figure among whom was the late K.Y. Yin. Observing the experience of Hong Kong (whose laissez-faire economy was already showing rapid growth) and building on Western theory, they invented ways to stimulate exports and to derive the benefits of world price competition.

This was accomplished by adjusting taxes on imports, cutting other taxes sharply, keeping government spending low, creating special zones where foreign investment was favored, and generally stressing private initiative.

Although the Chinese mainland is far bigger and more diverse than Taiwan, and thus not strictly comparable, the two most important questions about its economic future can nevertheless be framed in terms of the Taiwan example. In Taiwan the political situation in the 1950s was so precarious that radi-

cal and apparently risky economic reforms were accepted even by sectors, such as the military, bound to be suspicious of them, and these economic reforms worked.

We may ask of Deng Xiaoping's reforms in China today, first, are they technically right? If they could somehow effortlessly be implemented, would they prove as effective medicine as those K.Y. Yin and his colleagues prescribed for Taiwan more than 25 years ago? And second, can they be put into effect, even with great effort, and, more importantly, maintained in the China of today and tomorrow? Can the groups opposed to them be bypassed as they were in Taiwan? Or will those constituencies succeed in frustrating them?

Next week's column will address these questions.

Arthur N. Waldron teaches Chinese history at Princeton University. He recently returned from a five-week trip in China.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

9 November 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following information is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer of securities. Please consult your broker for more information.

(M) = Money Market Fund; (B) = Bond Fund; (E) = Equity Fund; (I) = International Fund; (F) = Foreign Fund; (G) = Government Fund; (H) = Hedge Fund; (J) = Junk Bond Fund; (K) = Real Estate Fund; (L) = Commodity Fund; (N) = Natural Resource Fund; (O) = Other Fund; (P) = Precious Metals Fund; (Q) = Short-Term Fund; (R) = Structured Fund; (S) = Synthetic Fund; (T) = Target Benefit Fund; (U) = Ultra-Short-Term Fund; (V) = Variable Fund; (W) = Variable Equity Fund; (X) = Variable Income Fund; (Y) = Variable Life Fund; (Z) = Variable Life Fund with Equity Component.

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Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

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Algonquin Steel: 3rd Qtr. 1984 1983 Revenue 1,015.1 1,115.1 Profit 101.5 111.5

Armstrong Rubber: 3rd Qtr. 1984 1983 Revenue 1,015.1 1,115.1 Profit 101.5 111.5

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China Light Pwr: 3rd Qtr. 1984 1983 Revenue 1,015.1 1,115.1 Profit 101.5 111.5

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts. 100s	High	Low	Close
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[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

N O

[illegible]

ACROSS

1 Bantam, e.g.
5 Food with many forms
14 Word of tobacco
18 Lover of fine dining
20 Straw
21 Tempo
22 Aviator's attire?
23 Attraction
24 President Hyde's land
25 Abrogate
26 One of the lungs
27 Shrinking garment?
28 Starts business again
29 Waspish
30 Analyze the value
31 Crossword creator
32 Antarctic cape
33 Spanner from Pan Alley
34 Epicure
41 Raiment for a reunion?
42 Foy's footwear?

DOWN

1 Not so many
2 State a point of view
3 Glazier's gear?
4 Statistician's abbr.
5 On all sides
6 School break
7 Tending to jump
8 Suburb of Liege
9 Constructed a type
10 Top grade
11 Taster
12 Actress Garr

ACROSS

50 Bumdingers
51 Overseas add.
52 Guitarist Paul
53 Singing pain
54 Unconventional
55 David (six-pointed figure)
56 Circles and squares
57 Golden
58 Rob Roy's
59 Quack's clothing?
60 Take umbrage at
61 Site of the last Lincoln-Douglas debate
62 Light science
63 Extremist
64 Lengthen
65 Less clothed
66 Cajun's approval
67 Rob group: a band
68 Suffix with tact
69 Pope's overhead?
70 Garb for a green thumb?
71 Cord's quest
72 Cord's quest

DOWN

13 Length times width, sometimes
14 Oil-burning iron lantern
15 Comes (from) heart
16 Heart chambers
17 Tearful
18 Poe house
19 Actress Siddons
20 Japanese celebrations
21 Not any, in Dogpatch
22 Pit
23 Courier's horse
24 Othello, e.g.

ACROSS

86 Particular
87 Croppers' tools
88 Small European country
89 Somers 50 long
90 Eminent
91 Ominous
92 A clench for some factory workers?
93 Casper et al.
94 Keelbird
95 Start of a fairy tale
96 Describing our numeral system
97 Toss for leaving town?
98 Bring up
99 One of the cars
100 Leave undone
101 "Unhook" a head
102 Dispatches
103 Starchy tropical foodstuff
104 "Death": Grief

DOWN

35 Punish with a fine
36 Catastrophic
37 Capone and Puccio
38 B way under study
39 Incessant
40 Hand (necktie)
41 Odd and funny
42 Plummer role
43 Rapier's kin
44 "The" of Katie Elder
45 Spain, in Spain
46 Olly fish
47 Fastening device
48 Put in order

DOWN

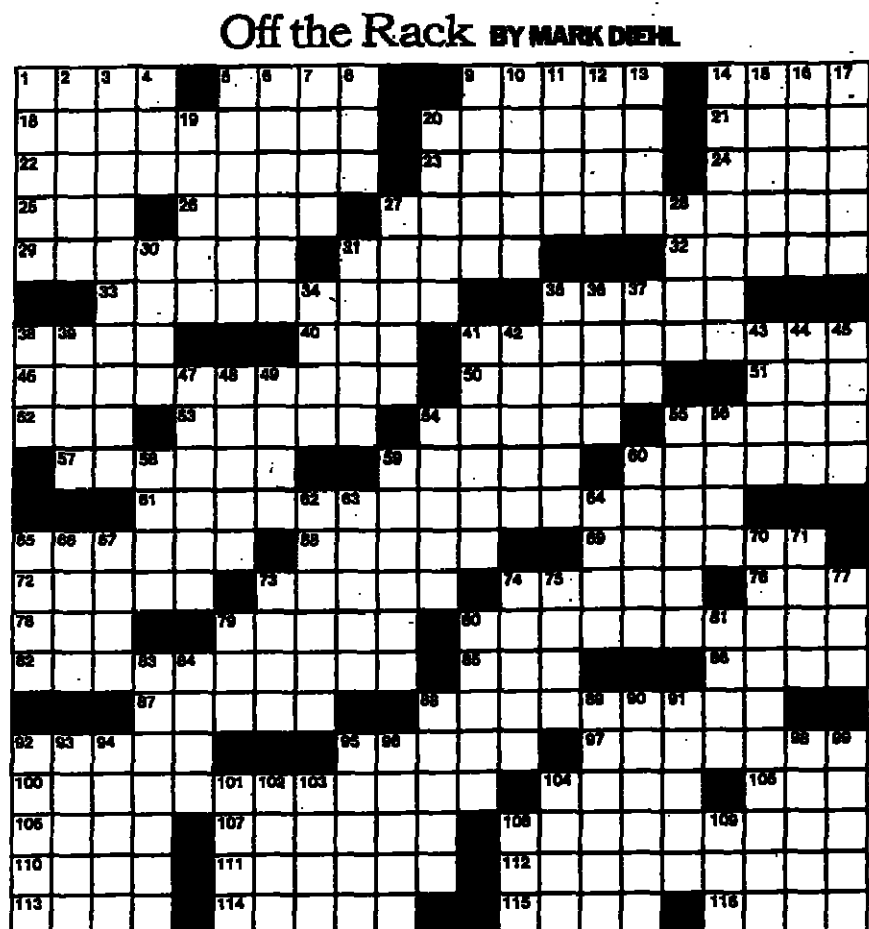
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56 Prefix for body
57 U.S.A., Can., etc.
58 Moss Hart's autobiography
59 Gold-assaying cup
60 Sends through the alphabet
61 Doctrines
62 Cuzlefish's protection

DOWN

85 Type of step
86 Napoleonic retreat
87 See 55 Across
88 Met extra, for short
89 Suffer
90 Carried along
91 First half of the alphabet
92 Doctrine
93 Cuzlefish's protection

DOWN

95 Place to change a habit?
96 Goida et al.
97 Release
98 Jousting sites
99 Chatters
100 City on the Oka
101 Pro follower
102 Japanese village or hamlet
103 Throes
104 Org. in "Odd Man Out"



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DOWN

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YOUNG HEARTS CRYING

By Richard Yates. 347 pp. \$16.95.
Delacorte-Seymour Lawrence, 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

DEEP into Richard Yates' "Young Hearts Crying" — the first novel he has published since "A Good School" appeared in 1978, and his most ambitious since "The Easter Parade" (1976) — we meet an unusually interesting character with an unusually interesting literary theory.

He is a minor character named George Kelly, "a blunt-faced, truck-driving fellow wearing a green work shirt with some company's insignia on its left breast pocket," and his theory is enunciated in a New School writing class that the heroine of Yates's novel, Lucy Davenport, happens to be taking. George Kelly's theory is that "the distinction between strong people and weak people always falls apart under scrutiny anyway, and everybody knows it, and that's why it's always been too sentimental an idea for a good writer to trust."

Now, I don't know if Yates himself believes this theory, because on the one hand this Kelly character is generally right on target with his critical observations, yet on the other hand the women in this novel are almost invariably stronger than the men, which tends to be the case in most of Yates's fiction. In any

BOOKS

case, whether the theory is valid is a problem for a seminar paper, not a daily book review.

But having now finished "Young Hearts Crying" I find myself wishing Yates had taken violent exception to Kelly's theory. I find myself wishing not only that Yates believed in a powerful distinction between strong and weak characters, but also that he accepted the possibility of characters transforming themselves from weakness into strength. The reason I found myself wishing this is that I got so terribly tired of the weakness of Michael Davenport, through whose eyes, alternately with those of Lucy Davenport, the woman who marries him and then leaves him, we see most of the action of this beginning vivid yet ultimately tiresome work of fiction.

We've met characters like Michael Davenport before in Yates's fiction, whose impressive body now constitutes two collections of stories, "Eleven Kinds of Loneliness" and "Lies in Love," along with five novels, the best of which remains his first, the recently reissued "Revolutionary Road." Davenport disdains commerce and lives for art, even though he works for a trade journal to support his habit of writing of poetry.

He wanders through his days, envying other men their lives and their wives, though he can't make up his mind whether to resent or romanticize the people he keeps meeting who seem to be treading a surer path than he can find. He drinks too much and

is deeply dependent on the women who keep growing weary of his self-indulgence. He lives in terror of the mental breakdowns he suffers when they do leave him. He hates psychiatrists and their tiresome clichés. He is threatened by his fear of impotence. In short, he is weak, and he makes a cult of his weakness.

We have also met Lucy Davenport before in Yates's fiction. She dabbles at creativity but can't quite make it. She believes in psychiatric therapy, although it doesn't seem to get her anywhere. She is forever being misused by men, but she has the strength to make it on her own.

But Michael, who gets the lion's share of the novel, is so appallingly blind to whatever is troubling him that we not only come to dislike him eventually, we also begin to wonder if Yates may possibly be ridiculing him. Late in the novel, after Michael has divorced Lucy, remarried and given in to his young wife's desire for baby, there is a scene in which Michael muses for several pages about how unpleasant it is going to be to have the son who has just been born. What if he insisted on being taught how to throw a ball, or was critical of his father's drinking and smoking? "What if he wanted to walk around the kitchen with one hand on his hip, telling his mother about the marvelous time he'd had with his friends last night at a really nice new place in town called the Art Deco?"

Does Michael have any idea that he's simply threatened by the arrival of a competing male? Is Yates preparing us for some sort of climactic insight? I'm afraid not. Another of George Kelly's aesthetic pronouncements is a disdain for "what used to be called the come-to-realize story," which, he goes on to explain "was a commercial formula that went out of business when the big slick fiction magazines folded up after television came in." Apparently, Yates agrees wholeheartedly.

So neither Michael nor Lucy Davenport come to realize much of anything at the end of "Young Hearts Crying," except that life goes on and maybe they can survive and be tolerably happy in their circular ruts. You want to shake them, particularly Michael, but you realize they wouldn't respond even if you could get your hands on them. And what is most infuriating of all is that because of Yates's skill at bringing these people to life, you go right on reading and raging at them.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU'RE NOT GONNA LIKE THIS, BUT THE SITTER ALREADY QUIT."

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	14	10	15	55	40
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Antwerp	14	10	15	55	40
Berlin	14	10	15	55	40
Brussels	14	10	15	55	40
Cardiff	14	10	15	55	40
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Dublin	14	10	15	55	40
Frankfurt	14	10	15	55	40
Geneva	14	10	15	55	40
Hamburg	14	10	15	55	40
London	14	10	15	55	40
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Moscow	14	10	15	55	40
Norfolk	14	10	15	55	40
Paris	14	10	15	55	40
Rome	14	10	15	55	40
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Zurich	14	10	15	55	40

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